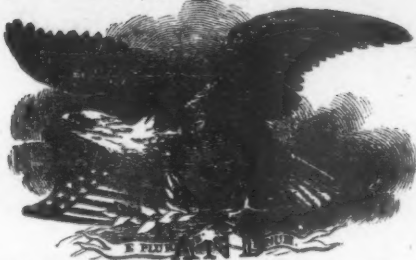


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ONE YEAR, SERVICE MEMBERS, \$4
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Transport Services Belong Under Board

By Hon. T. V. O'CONNOR,
Chairman, U. S. Shipping Board.

THE question of transporting troops and supplies for the Government's military establishments is one of vital importance to the Government and to our merchant marine. The Shipping Board is urging that those provisions of the Shipping Act which authorize the transfer of existing transport facilities to its control be made effective, because it believes that ultimate establishment of a system whereby the functions of these transports are performed by private merchant ships will be the most satisfactory to the Army and Navy and to the country as a whole.

In the first place, utilization of commercial vessels for transport service would effect substantial savings to the Government.

For Greater Efficiency.

Secondly, it will insure greater efficiency and more flexible expansion in time of national emergency. In the third place, the Government business will provide a stimulus of tremendous benefit to our commercial navy.

A general discussion of this subject, I believe, should take into consideration some of the fundamental factors upon which the whole structure of our commerce is based. Since the United States became an independent nation the Government has consistently adhered to policies which would permit private commercial enterprises to progress unhampered by Governmental competition or interference. The great result has been an unequalled prosperity for our citizens and a general standard of living higher than that anywhere else in the world.

The United States has also become one of the greatest factors in international trade. Its commerce with other nations has been developed so far that its success is necessary for maintenance of our present prosperity.

Such a foreign commerce requires a tremendous amount of ocean tonnage for its transportation. It is possible for this to be furnished by foreign countries.

(Continued on Page 517.)

Navy Favors Early Action on Munitions Depot Site Funds

PASSAGE of the measure providing for the development of a West Coast Naval Ammunition Depot, favorably reported out by the House Naval Affairs Committee is being strongly urged by the Navy Department.

Carrying an initial appropriation of \$1,000,000, the bill is at present included in the general measure that covers a number of proposed shore improvements. Should it develop that there is any considerable opposition that would threaten the passage of the general bill, the committee probably will group this, the proposed aviation shore construction and a few other of the more pressing items into a special bill and try to secure action before the session ends.

While six different sites are being actively urged, and a dozen others suggested, the department is concentrating on the site at Hawthorne, Nev., recommended by the naval board named by Secretary Wilbur. Strong political backing is being given several of the other sites, and the committee has given considerable time to hearing the advocates of each one.

(Continued on Page 511.)

Senate Committee to Report on Promotion

THE Senate Military Committee will report favorably, in all probability at its meeting on next Friday, a bill reorganizing the promotion list of the Army.

The Subcommittee, dealing specially with the subject, had a meeting on Thursday. At that meeting, it was decided that further hearings were unnecessary. Then the subcommittee began to consider section by section the bill introduced by Senator Wadsworth which had been drafted by the War Department, and which was published on page 420 of the issue of the Army and Navy Journal of January 1.

There is no suggestion among the members of the subcommittee of reducing the number of officers. Indeed, there is inferential approval of the existing number of officers by the provision that the aggregate number of officers of the Regular Army shall not exceed the number now or hereafter expressly authorized by law.

Service-in-Grade Promotion.

Members of the subcommittee also are inclined to approve the proposal in the Wadsworth bill for the promotion to the grade of first lieutenant after three years' service; to the grade of captain after ten years' service; to the grade of Major after seventeen years' service; to the grade of lieutenant colonel after twenty-two years' service; and to the grade of colonel after twenty-eight years' service. Nor is there much difference of opinion as to the percentage strength of each grade as provided in the Wadsworth bill, or as to the necessity of a certain per cent of reduction annually through the selection out scheme.

The real subject of careful study by the members of the Subcommittee is that provision relating to the conditions of retirement or separation from the service. One suggestion is that officers selected out who are more than 45 years of age shall be placed on the retired list at half pay, and that officers below that age shall receive \$40 per month for every month of service. However, the discussion has not yet reached a point where it is possible to forecast precisely what the Subcommittee will recommend. That it will make a draft of the Wadsworth bill, which, in numerous respects, will be different from that introduced by the New York Senator is known.

House Action Doubtful.

The subcommittee comprises Senator Wadsworth, chairman; Reed, of Pennsylvania; Bingham, of Connecticut, republicans, and Sheppard, of Texas, and Tyson, of Tennessee, democrats. It will hold another meeting on Tuesday next, and perhaps a third meeting, and will make its report to the full committee next Friday. The full committee probably will make few if any changes in the subcommittee's measure. It will authorize Senator Wadsworth to make a report to the Senate, and the bill will go on the calendar. It is possible the committee bill will pass the Senate, in which case it will be sent to the House and referred to the Military Committee of that body. The disposition of the House Committee is to delay action during the present session. The Muscle Shoals bill is expected to be reported out by this committee on Tuesday next. This will leave the Wainwright Subcommittee free to consider the promotion situation. The belief prevails, however, that this

(Continued on Page 507.)

Navy Appropriations Bill Before Senate

THE Naval Appropriations bill is on the eve of passage by the Senate.

Polls of the Senate disclose that the increases recommended by the Appropriations Committee will be overwhelmingly approved. The provision making appropriation for the commencement of work on the three cruisers authorized by the Act of 1924 will be adopted by a large majority. A certain number of Republicans will support the Administration, but, Democrats and Republicans cooperating, will assure favorable action. The provision increasing the number of aircraft to be built in order to maintain the five-year program, will be adopted practically unanimously.

To Accept Cruisers.

The real fight in connection with the cruisers and additional aircraft will occur in the Conference Committee. It will be impossible in all probability for the conferees to come together. In this case, it will be decided to report a disagreement to the two Houses. Indications are that the House will decide to accept the Senate's view upon the cruisers and aircraft.

In many quarters the personnel question is looked on as of equal, if not greater importance than the cruiser measure which has been in the limelight to such an extent as to obscure the other items at issue.

In presenting the Navy's case before the committees the Secretary and other departmental heads have made a strong case for the necessity of a larger personnel than the 82,500 allowed by the budget.

Enlisted Personnel Situation.

During the next fiscal year the battleships under modernization will be ready for commissioning and will require for this purpose about 2,400 men above the present total of 82,500. It has been proposed to Congress that two additional battleships, now in poor material condition, be modernized during the next fiscal year and should this be authorized, 1,600 men can be saved by reducing them to 300 men each, leaving a temporary shortage of 800 men. Eventually, however, it will be necessary to commission them with full crews, and the full 2,400 men will be necessary.

High lights of the "keynote speech" delivered by Senator Hale, Maine, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, in presenting the Naval Appropriation bill for 1928, as printed in the last issue of the Army and Navy Journal, elicited many favorable comments in and out of the service.

In view of the comprehensiveness of his treatment of the entire "Navy's case" the Journal presents in substance the context of his speech as follows:

Balanced Fleet Needed.

The Battle Fleet, to be an effective fleet, must be a well-rounded Battle Fleet. It must have its complement of vessels of each class in order to function effectively. Far and away the most important class of vessels in the Battle Fleet, aside from the capital ship and carrier, is the cruiser.

I have had prepared by the department a statement of costs of construction of these 321 ships. The total amounts to \$883,000,000. The bulk of these vessels were built at a time when the purchasing value of a dollar was much greater than it is now. Reckoning the current value of the dollar at 66 cents, a third of the \$883,000,000 cost—\$300,000,000, in round

(Continued on Page 523.)

Action of Forces in China Is Discussed

WHILE for the moment the plans of the Administration contemplate confining the protection of American life and property to the Navy and Marine Corps, there is expectation in military circles in Washington that troops in the end must be employed. It is pointed out that the Chinese forces, well supplied with munitions, and in some cases trained by European officers, are far better equipped to meet the detachments sent from the west. Moreover, there is no paucity of men, and the situations, as it is feared it will develop, will be small contingents of British, Japanese, French and Americans facing large Chinese bodies supported by their own people within the foreign lines.

At present, Admiral Clarence S. Williams, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, who is at Shanghai on the Pittsburgh, is the ranking officer and in case of any emergency requiring concerted action would automatically take command. With a total of 56 ships under his immediate command in Chinese waters and in the Philippines, and a force of 6,101 bluejackets and 1,471 marines, the department feels that he is in a position to carry out the government's policy of protection of American lives and property.

Marines Concentrated.

The Gold Star has arrived at Guam and the 238 marines there are ready to move to the Philippines to be in striking distance in case of necessity. More than 1,000 marines have been concentrated at San Diego and the Fourth Regiment is being reformed. The Chaumont is "standing by" at Mare Island and approximately 1,200 marines at San Diego are waiting orders to sail for Guam. This move, which officials stress as "merely precautionary" in order to keep a reservoir at Guam, is expected to materialize very shortly.

In order to recruit the regiment to full strength, detachments have been drawn in from other west coast points and another contingent of nearly 250 men

(Continued on Page 526.)

Army Appropriations Bill to Be Reported to Senate Soon

IT IS expected that the War Department appropriations bill will be reported to the Senate for action on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week practically intact as passed by the House.

The items for the Air Corps, as increased by the House, are to be retained and are considered to be adequate to care for the first increment of the five-year program as provided in the act approved July 2, 1926.

The bill is now being considered by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate.

Practically no changes are contemplated in the bill as sent over from the House and Senator Wadsworth paid a high tribute to the ability of Acting Chairman Barbour, of the House Appropriations Committee, saying that "fewer changes were necessary in this bill than in any bill I can remember since being a member of this committee. Chairman Barbour and the present House Appropriations Committee show a very high degree of appreciation of the needs of the War Department and ability to incorporate those needs in a bill to the best advantage of the Nation."

Senate Assailed by Nation's Editors for Rejection of Lausanne Treaty

HUNTING for editorial approbation in this country of the Senate's failure to ratify the Treaty of Lausanne is very much like searching for the proverbial needle in the haystack. The vote, 50 for, and 34 against ratification, showed the Democrats solidly arrayed in opposition. Various editors brand as "absurd," "indicrous," "a stupid blunder," "unfortunate and deplorable," "a childish revenge," the rejection of the treaty which had the strong backing of the administration. The principal reasons given by the opposition for their fight on the treaty are, failure to provide for the carrying out of the Wilson award to Armenia, failure to guarantee protection of Christians and non-Moslems in Turkey and recognition by Turkey of the American nationality of former subjects of Turkey.

Numerous editors contend that the Democrats were using partisan methods in retaliation for the Republicans' action in defeating the Versailles Treaty. Others say that the opponents were waging war on a "monster" that no longer exists and that it is impossible to attach the odium of the crimes committed by the defunct Ottoman Empire to the new Angora Republic. An important factor in the matter of the treaty was the very delicate one of religion. Charges and counter-charges pleas for ratification and non-ratification were battled-dored and shuttle-cocked during the discussions in the Senate. A telegram which Bishop Manning, of New York, sent to the Senate drew forth one from representatives of the principal religious organizations established in Turkey denying the truth of statements contained in the Bishop's telegram and stating their belief that the treaty should be ratified.

IMMEDIATELY after the rejection of the treaty, Secretary of State Kellogg dispatched instructions to Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, High Commissioner in Constantinople, directing him to institute new negotiations with the Angora Government designed to meet the objections raised in the Senate. Rear Admiral Bristol at once went to Angora, with the result, according to the Associated Press, that "Government organs now emphasize that Turco-American relations will not be affected by the rejection and that American commerce and institutions will continue to enjoy the same privileges as heretofore."

THE *Enquirer Sun* (Democratic), of Columbus, Ga., has this to say about the action of the Senate:

"It is fortunate, at times, that the jackass is the symbol of the Democratic Party, since the mere mention of this fact can be made to serve in place of extended explanations when the party commits some particularly inexcusable blunder. The most recent stupidity was the wholesale Democratic opposition in the Senate to the ratification of the proposed treaty with Turkey." Summarizing the progress made under the Kemal Pasha regime, the *Enquirer Sun* continues:

1.—The abolition of the Caliphate which has removed for all time the menace of Pan Islam; 2.—The separation of the State from the domination of religion; 3.—The closing of the old Mosque schools, which were centers of fanatical teaching, and the reorganization and secularization of education; 4.—The adoption of a new code of laws, patterned on the Swiss, repudiating the authority of Islam; 5.—The branding of polygamy as illegal and the reorganization of the social life of Turkey on a basis of equality of the sexes; 6.—The translation of the Koran into Turkish; 7.—The adoption of the Western calendar, from the birth of Christ instead of the Hegira of Mohammed, a stepping forward six centuries from December 31, 1341, to January 1, 1926; 8.—The emancipation of women, indorsed by the new government and recognized as an essential of progress; and 9.—The attempt to come abreast of Western civilization as shown in drastic reforms in dress and in the fields of science, agriculture and economics.

Chief of Infantry Replies to Charges of "Class Distinction"

ACTING CHAIRMAN BARBOUR of the House Subcommittee on War Department Appropriations, has made public a letter received from Maj. Gen. R. H. Allen, U. S. A., Chief of Infantry, replying to charges of alleged "class discrimination" among the commissioned officers of the Regular Army. The charges were made during the debate on the War Department Appropriations bill in the House.

Barbour Explains Letter.

Representative Barbour's remarks in part and the text of General Allen's letter follow:

Mr. Barbour: * * * Certain statements were made in general debate to the effect that there exists in the Army certain class distinctions against officers who are not graduates of West Point; that these class distinctions are against men who have come up from the ranks, and also against officers who have come from civil life, and that they have been ostracized in a social way by their fellow officers. The statement was also made that an officer who entered the Army from civil life or was promoted from an enlisted status would not have an opportunity to attend any of the service schools. The statements were refuted by members who were on the floor at the time, who mentioned distinguished officers of the Army who had come from the ranks or from civil life, and against whom no line of social distinction has ever been drawn. It was also pointed out that officers who have entered the Army from civil life or have been promoted from the ranks do have an opportunity to attend these service schools. The gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. Shallenberger) referred to the case of his own son, who had entered the Army from civil life and at the present time is attending the service school at Fort Leavenworth. I do not think that the statements referred to were taken seriously by the members of the House; yet, a situation was created and a charge

made against the Army which in my opinion should be answered. At least the Army as a whole should not be charged with the existence of a condition which does not exist or at any rate is in no sense general.

General Allen's Letter.

In order that the true situation may be set forth, I am going to ask the clerk to read in my time a letter from Maj. Gen. R. H. Allen, Chief of Infantry, in regard to the statements made during general debate. * * *

The clerk read as follows:

Referring to your able presentation on the floor of the House of the several items connected with the Army Appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, particularly to those matters which are reported on page 1718 of the Congressional Record for Saturday, January 15, 1927, the following points are brought up by the several gentlemen whose remarks are there set forth:

First. That there is in the military service a social class—distinction against officers who do not come from West Point.

Second. That this social class distinction results in ostracism from social equality with officers who have come from West Point.

Third. That, in spite of the comparatively large number of officers in the Army who did not come from West Point, they do not get in the service schools.

Three Members Held Views.

The fact that the above views are held by at least three members of Congress, two of whom claim to have on file numerous protests concerning these alleged conditions, as well as that they have been seriously put forth in remarks on the floor of the House, where no dissenting voice supported by the actual facts and figures appears to have been raised to challenge the accuracy of the imputation, is regarded as the highly important element in the situation here presented.

If inaccurate and misleading, as I shall herein endeavor to show and as I firmly believe them to be, then there is presented the picture of several of our highly distinguished lawmakers unwittingly (we must assume) doing an irreparable injury to the morale and good standing of a corps of public servants on whose loyalty and faithfulness this country must, in part, depend for its national defense. That this injury may be of a far reaching and permanent nature is deducible from the public manner in which the representations and allegations were made as not only before the House but before Congress and the country as well.

It is not only that these effects may

OUR old friend, Josephus Daniels, in an editorial in the *News and Observer* (Democratic) of Raleigh, N. C., sounds a discordant note to the general Democratic criticism of the Senate by printing an editorial entitled "No Truce With the Turk." Mr. Daniels says:

"Those prejudiced people, who believe the Turk has reformed, need to learn more about the true feeling in Turkey. That country sided with Germany in the World War. It lost nothing in the struggle, and when peace came, it entered upon a murderous and cruel policy toward Christian Armenians. Nothing was more cruel and barbarous in the hell of war than the merciless attempt to extinguish the Armenians. Of course, now that a treaty is desired, the Turk is posing as having reformed and as having become modern and civilized. He has given no real proof of reformation."

THE *New York Times* (Democratic) likewise assails the rejection of the Treaty in this comment:

"In view of the action by the Senate, it may seem to the Turks unreasonable on our part to suggest a magnanimous action on their part. They have tried, albeit in an inexperienced, blundering way, to set up and operate the machinery of a theoretical republic. * * * Those who have seen their efforts at close range were with practical unanimity in favor of the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty."

AS WAS to be expected, independent and Republican newspapers were as sharp in their denunciation of the Senate's action as most of the Democratic journals. The *Boston Transcript* (Independent), whose editorials especially in recent months, show keen vision and sane judgment, has this to say:

"Never has the United States so deliberately been betrayed in the hands of her commercial rivals as by the rejection of this treaty, and this with no corresponding gain to any American interests. The most subtle foreign propaganda has been employed in this country to accomplish the defeat of this treaty, and it has succeeded. Turkey desired to enter into closer relations with the United States than with any other nation, as witnessed the affirmation of the invaluable Chester oil and railroad concession, but our attitude is such that the benefits we have the right to expect to flow from this will now go to others, and the last great undeveloped oil field in the world, indispensable to the operation of our Navy, will now be administered by others. Unwittingly, no doubt, Senator King and his Democratic colleagues have played as directly into the hands of Great Britain as if they were members of the British Parliament. The Senate of late years has shown a determined tendency to dictate in foreign affairs. If this action is a fair sample of its handiwork, the country may well awaken to the menace of its irresponsibility."

THE *Providence Evening Tribune* (Independent), calls the rejection of the Treaty a "stupid blunder." The *New York Herald Tribune* (Republican) asserts that "a minority in the Senate sacrificed common-sense diplomacy to ancient prejudices and rancors." The *Pittsburgh Sun* (Independent) declares that "what is needed is a constitutional amendment providing that the Executive may negotiate treaties with the advice and dissent of the Senate."

THE *Kansas City Star* (Republican) has an editorial the tenor of which is indicated by the caption "Impractical Idealism Triumphs."

The *Philadelphia Ledger* (Republican-Independent) holds that "the Senate has put Turkey in the same class as Russia. It has acted upon grounds that are ridiculous."

New Instructions Regarding Inactive Army Units Issued

NEW instructions regarding inactive units of the Regular Army were issued by the War Department this week. They include the following:

Enlisted men who are on duty with the Organized Reserves and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and who are carried on the Detached Enlisted Men's list will be assigned to inactive units of the Regular Army of the branch to which they belong and which are allocated to the corps area in which they are serving.

Assignment and Relief.

The assignment and relief of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army to and from the inactive units of the Regular Army will be effected by corps area commanders.

In the event of a mobilization which will require officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army to join the inactive units to which they are assigned, the corps area commander is charged with taking the necessary steps to safeguard or utilize the government property at institutions having Reserve Officers' Training Corps units, and that of Organized Reserve units.

The object of assigning officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army to inactive units is to aid in the rapid reconstruction of those units in the event of an emergency, to minimize the results of the reduction in the enlisted strength of the Regular Army by relieving the active units of the burden of maintaining cadres for the inactive units and to furnish a basis for a future policy of giving a priority of training for the inactive units.

It is desired, wherever practicable, that field officers be assigned to inactive units to the number prescribed in the documents mentioned herein. Captains and lieutenants may be assigned, but are of secondary importance.

By the assignment of the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army and Reserve personnel there will be in each inactive unit a nucleus capable of rapid reconstitution.

reach that group of officers whom the military service is fortunate to have derived originally from West Point as a production source; nor is it only that the reaction may affect the mental well-being of the whole body of officers now in the service. It is that, for the future, all classes of young men, except those from West Point, who may have ambitions for military service and who may succeed in securing commissions, will be met at the threshold of their service by a specter of Army class distinction which, heightened in the early period of their lives by lack of experience with men and things and by undisciplined imaginations, may bear the fruit of discontented suspicion, lack of the spirit of devotion and loyalty toward their fellows which, taken with the resulting noncooperation, contains the seeds of defeat in war.

This in the face of the fact, patent to everyone acquainted with conditions, that there is no shred of real truth in any of the statements above referred to.

Cites Own Case.

My own case is in point. It might be paralleled by hundreds of others who have had similar beginnings and similar service experience. I enlisted in 1893 and obtained a commission from the ranks in 1895, after the required two years of service and the passing of the necessary examinations. In 1925 I was promoted to the grade of major general, the highest rank in the Army in time of peace, and made the Chief of Infantry, in which branch I had always borne a commission. Aside from the question of merit and ability, concerning which I am incompetent to speak, I number among my most devoted service friends and supporters as great a proportion of West Point graduates as of officers from civil life or from the ranks. Under no circumstances, ever, in my service, have I been mistreated, discriminated against, socially ostracized, nor made the victim of class distinctions of any character.

My personal observations extending over my fairly long period of service indicate beyond the shadow of a doubt that the personal views and experiences of every other right-minded officer of the proper character and ability have been the same.

Training Advantage.

It is beyond question that the young officer who graduates from West Point and enters the Army has a number of advantages, particularly in military training, over the average young man who obtains a commission either from the ranks or from civil life. If this were not so there would be no excuse for the maintenance of the United States Military Academy, admittedly the most expensive military school in the world. It is the ambition of the right-minded young officer not from West Point to overcome these handicaps by the closest atten-

(Continued on Page 527.)

Did You Read

the following important service stories last week?

Army Housing Plans for 1927, by Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, U. S. A.; The Quartermaster General; Army-Navy Transport Services Threatened, by Capt. W. S. Pye, U. S. N.; Army Strength to be Increased 5,000, by M. H. McIntyre; Navy Reduction Impractical, Says Admiral Jones; Reserve Officers Ordered to General Staff Duty; Stokes Mortar Developed by Chemical Warfare Service and Services Seek Uniformity in Radio Air-craft Communications.

If not, you did not read the Army and Navy Journal.

You cannot secure this vital information from any other source!

Efficiency of Reserve Corps Improved By Recent Changes

By LT. COL. ORVEL JOHNSON, Inf. Res. National Secretary,

Reserve Officers Association of U. S. THE establishments in the War Department, under the Chief of Staff, of an executive office to handle the affairs of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the New Classification of Reserve Officers, announced by the Chief of Staff, and, the publication of the Revised Policies Governing the Officers' Reserve Corps, by the Adjutant General, taken together, constitute in the minds of Reserve Officers the greatest step taken in several years by the War Department to insure an efficient commissioned personnel in the event of another national emergency.

For three years the members of the Reserve Officers' Association have realized that it was absolutely necessary that the Officers' Reserve Corps have an executive head in the War Department, and at its annual conventions the subject has been discussed at length, resolutions have been adopted and committees have been appointed to assist in bringing about the establishment of such an office to facilitate the handling of the affairs of the Reserves. At no time has it been the desire to disturb existing department and staff routines or policies, and the solution of this problem by Major General Summerall is most pleasing to the whole Reserve Corps.

Will Eliminate Unfit.

The classification of Reserve Officers into active and inactive groups has long been urged by the national officers of the R. O. A. This provides a way of eventually relieving the Officers' Reserve Corps of those officers who, for various reasons, are not keeping abreast of those active ones who take the inactive training; correspondence school courses, and the active training afforded at the 15-day summer camps. Since neither active training or promotion will be had by those in the inactive group, it necessarily follows that the funds provided by the Congress for training will actually accomplish more profitable training as the expenditure will be made upon the active officers. The plan to promote only those of the active group is another most effective manner of promoting efficiency in the Reserve Officers Corps.

The new policy of reappointment, that of requiring officers to establish a record of personal efficiency by obtaining either a certificate of capacity for promotion to an advance grade or in their present grade during their five-year period of appointment, means that every Reserve Officer. The requirement of a credit of 300 ficers must qualify himself for his position or give way to another who has done hours work in each appointment period is most gratifying to the Reserve Officers generally. True, this rule will work a hardship upon a few worthy officers, but it is but the fortunes of war that the individual must suffer, if needs be, that the great peace machine—the army—may progress. A most important feature of the whole new plan is to afford to the young, studious officer a fair opportunity of advancement. While the announced minimum time in grade schedule has been so extended as to require 30 years commissioned service before an officer may be advanced to the grade of colonel, and while that plan is meeting with some opposition among Reserve Officers, it may work out for the ultimate benefit of the

(Continued on Page 514.)

Senate Committee to Report on Promotion

(Continued from First Page.)

subcommittee will continue hearings, but make no report for some time to the full committee, and if it should the full committee will refuse action and merely insist upon the creation of a joint Senate and House commission to study the promotion question after the adjournment of Congress. If this forecast should turn out to be correct, there will be no enactment at least until spring of 1928.

Wurzbach Bill for New List.

The bill introduced by Mr. Wurzbach, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, which proposes a reorganization of the entire existing promotion list, practically creates a new list, with standings on the list evolved from a system of "credits" an officer may have by reason of his length of commissioned or enlisted service.

This is by far the most radical proposition as yet drawn up by any of those interested in eliminating the "hump" in the present list, and Mr. Wurzbach has informed The Army and Navy Journal that it is a bill which he hopes will form the main basis for discussion during the consideration of the problem by the House committee. Mr. Wurzbach further stated that he believed the entire situation was such an intricate and delicate one that the utmost care and study must be given in devising whatever remedial measures may finally be taken, but that no action could possibly be had at the present time.

War Department Proposal Protested.

The main problem which faces the legislators is the reduction of the "hump," according to competent authority. The basic choice as to the manner of increasing the outflow is held to lie between voluntary and involuntary separations, the latter including those automatic retirements by reason of age or service. The War Department's proposal that a small part of the outflow be involuntary has brought forth a storm of protest from the Army on the grounds that a measure which places officers constantly in jeopardy of losing their commissions will cause great injury to morale.

The War Department, it is understood, is prepared to follow up this initial measure and to urge modified proposals which will satisfy many conflicting interests.

The details of such proposals, it is expected, will be worked out in conference with the legislative committee of the Congress. In general, it is said the plan will be along the lines of the Wadsworth Bill except that a 4 per cent annual attrition is authorized but not required, normal losses to be supplemented by voluntary discharge and retirement only within the limit of a total annual loss of 4 per cent. In order that voluntary separations may be stimulated it is not improbable that more liberal compensation upon discharge or retirement will be urged with reduction of the minimum length of service for retirement from 20 to 10 years.

Should a measure along these lines be formulated and meet with the general approval of the Service, its passage in the present short session of the Congress is doubtful. Nothing less than overwhelming and clearly manifested approval by the Army at large could bring about its enactment.

There is practically unanimous opinion among the members of the Military Committees of both branches of Congress that this problem is the most serious which has faced the Army in recent years, and a conscientious effort is being made by members of the subcommittees on promotion and retirement to form an intelligent and fair means of relieving the present stagnation by doing the least harm to the individual and the greatest good to the Army as a whole.

ADM. HARRIS MAY RETIRE.

REAR ADMIRAL C. F. HARRIS, Civil Engineer Corps, has requested that he be placed on the retired list under the provision of the act of March 4, 1925, which authorizes the retirement of permanent rear admirals after ten years in that grade, who therefore served during the World War. Formal action has not yet been taken.

Ration Bill Pending.

IT is not at all certain that the James ration bill, placing the Army upon the same basis as the Navy in this matter, will be passed by the Senate. The War Department has given unofficial indication that it is not in favor of the proposal. This means that the bill will be held up in the Senate. Senator Wadsworth is disposed to hold hearings before asking his committee to dispose of it. The War Department is disposed to feel that the increased appropriation made by the Army Appropriations Bill added to the authority now possessed by the President to change the components of the ration, will assure adequate and satisfactory food for the soldier. Mr. James is pressing for action by the Senate, however, and his great influence is expected to achieve results, at least in better provision in the matter of food for the troops.

U. S. N. A. BOARD OF VISITORS.

VICE PRESIDENT CHARLES G. DAWES, in accordance with provisions of the law creating a Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy, appointed as members from the Senate Senator Oddie, of Nevada; Senator Trammell, of Florida; Senator Howell, of Nebraska, and Senator Broussard, of Louisiana.

BILL ON U. S. M. C. PAY.

A BILL to equalize the pay of certain officers of the Marine Corps with that of officers of corresponding service in the Navy was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Pepper, of Pennsylvania.

RADIO BILL CONFEREES AGREE.

PASSAGE of radio control legislation to smooth out present chaotic conditions in the air before Congress adjourns seems likely. Senators and Representatives are seeking action on the revised Dill-White bill.

With but one dissenting vote, the conferees voted this week to report the bill back to Congress as soon as possible. Representative White, of Maine, co-author of the measure, announced that he would prepare a report for the House and submit it possibly early next week.

The bill provides for the inauguration of regulation of the whole radio field by an independent commission of five members, appointed by the President by and with the consent of the Senate.

ARMY PLANES REACH MONTREAL.

TWELVE military pursuit planes of the U. S. Army Air Corps, under command Major Thomas G. Lanphier, which left Selfridge Field, Detroit, Mich., January 24 on a friendly trip to Ottawa, Canada, arrived there shortly after noon, covering the 400 miles in a little less than three hours. A great crowd was in waiting, and Maj. Lanphier was greeted on the river by Lord Willington, Governor General, and Capt. J. S. Scott, director at the Canadian Royal Air Force.



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CHALLENGES "JUSTICE" LETTER.

Editor, Army and Navy Journal.

FOR some time my attention has been attracted to the space in the Journal allotted weekly to "Letters to the Editor." It occurs to me that this space is rapidly degenerating into a rendezvous for the discontented, morose, gloomy, mal-contented of our commissioned personnel. Referring specifically to the article signed "Justice" on page 436 of your issue dated January 8, 1927, I think it most regrettable that the author of such a letter should lack the courage to disclose his identity to his readers and fellows.

The purpose of this letter is to challenge his statement to the effect that a West Point faction exists at the War Department, or elsewhere, that would knowingly be a party to an injustice to any man or group. I am personally acquainted with practically every officer in the Army above the grade of Major, and have an exceptionally wide acquaintance among the younger officers, not one of whom have I ever heard give expression to this groundless and sordid accusation. Such attempts to array class against class through the medium of your columns "unless nipped in the bud" may easily end in class antipathies, sectional animosities and religious intolerance, for it is only a short step from one to the other. Any appeal to class prejudice by an officer against any group of officers is evidence in itself, to put it mildly, of poor judgment and immoderation to a dangerous degree.

The discontented and jealous lose sight of the fact that there are rewards for superior services other than advancement in rank. There are scores of officers on the active list today who are from five to ten years removed from their colonelcies, who served at least 15 years as lieutenants, whose service has been full of interest and happiness and from whom we never hear a word of complaint or fault finding. The best efforts of the human mind and body have been inspired and sustained not by the desire of immediate and tangible reward but by the spirit of duty, the desire to serve, by the desire for the merited approval of their fellows and community.

"Justice favors age arrangement." Picture to yourself in imagination if you can, any human activity, such as great publishing establishments, banks, railroads, factories, centers of learning, churches and political institutions organized on his plan in lieu of promotion based on education, experience, length of service and efficiency.

"Justice urges more retirements." Let us assure ourselves that the seasoned timber, tried and true, be not discarded for the green sprout that may prove a crooked stick.

A wide discussion of matters relating to the Army is helpful, it augments mental activity, the different views of many minds, so long as facts are right and motives exact, tend toward just conclusions. There are, however, limits beyond which no man may step without treading on the shores of defamation. My love for the service is planted in esteem's deep fixed soil, and after more than a quarter of a century of kindly intercourse, charming associations and delightful work, I know the commissioned personnel is composed of good, efficient men, actuated by a spirit of duty and patriotism, untainted by the fear of injustice or discrimination, beholden to no influence save that of honor, duty and conscience.

We are proud of our country, we are proud of our Army and every citizen of the Republic has cause to feel deep gratitude for and great pride in the priceless contributions made to both by West Point.

ASA L. SINGLETON,
Lt. Col., 29th Infantry.

WEST POINT DEFENDED.

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

IT is a bit disheartening to any officer who embarked on a permanent military career by coming into the service at the bottom, whether by way of original enlistment or by the four year West Point grind, to note that each discussion of the officer personnel and promotion question brings forward a veritable flood of attack against the "West Pointer." Congress is no exception. Snobbishness, "Prussianism" (a potent expression to

Letters to the Editor

THE Army and Navy Journal invites its readers to take advantage of the "Letters to the Editor" columns to express opinions pro and con concerning the Army Promotion Board report and suggested legislative remedies. Action on promotion will vitally affect every officer in the Army. This paper desires to be a medium wherein officers can exchange views on the subject. It is suggested that letters be kept within 300 words when possible.

stir the blood of our pacifist friends), "hard boiled-ness" (another effective tool for those who don't like us)—these are a few of the expressions that stereotype the diatribes.

And yet, any man who cares to take the trouble, will find on file in Washington the origin of every man who has ever entered West Point. The son of the farmer, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker constitute the sum of that record, with a very few exceptions. Any Congressman who has made an appointment knows this without troubling himself about records. If there are any schools in this country which represent an honest cross section of democracy it is our Service Academies. As to any domination of the service by this element, a casual examination of the general list over the past 25 years will find more than a fair proportion of officers in high command came in through the recruiting office, not West Point. Merit has won in the Army just as it does in any soundly managed business.

"Justice" in the "Army and Navy Journal" wants the usual new deal. Fifty per cent of the vacancies in all grades were to have been filled by the promotion of emergency officers, we learn, under the provisions of the National Defense Act, to be placed on the promotion list according to age. Instead, we are told, the War Department General Staff has seen fit and will continue to do so, to discriminate in favor of the West Pointer. I will say here that my own West Point class lost six officers by way of the elimination three years ago. Other classes suffered in proportion. The emergency list suffered but little at that time. Fair enough. Those officers had not had time to show their merits.

I should like to have "Justice" compare the examinations given our emergency officers with those given at any time to a candidate for West Point, as well as those given now and before the war to a man entering from civil life. I coached one emergency candidate who had never gone beyond the sixth grade of common school, in the subject of logarithms. Three hours of coaching enabled him to obtain a grade of 97 per cent. That is a fair commentary on the scope of those examinations. As to the discrimination in favor of the West Pointer, a West Point class which follows mine two years in point of time is not less than 10 years behind mine in the matter of promotion. The "hump" intervenes.

Finally, would "Justice" be so good as to name one sound business organization which will accept personnel and place it "according to age"? Business asks a dollar's value for a dollar paid. Merit and seniority determine advancement, with merit always a first consideration.

If "Justice" and those who think with him were willing to accept merit the basic factor, no man who came in at the bottom would quarrel with him. The efficiency reports tell a story sufficiently adequate for any fair-minded man. In the last analysis then it comes to a question as to whether the Army is a sound business institution, with battle efficiency as its goal, or a ladder for the individual who may skip rungs as he is able, by political preferment.

FROM THE BOTTOM.

THE ARMY AS A REFORMATORY.

(In the Army and Navy Journal, issue of Jan. 8, there appeared an editorial entitled, "Wooster Will Attend to Him," in which Lt. Col. Ballin's rebuke to Mayor Black for giving an offender a choice between the jail and the Army was held justified. Below are reproduced an editorial from the Decatur, Ill., Herald and the letter of Staff Sgt. A. J. Winter to that paper.)

BILL BLACK IN BAD WITH THE ARMY.

A kindly and wise old Judge looks over his glasses on the prisoner at the bar, a sacred little boy.
"Son," he says, "this is twice you've been in trouble, once for breaking a window and

once for stealing from a slot machine. Now listen, I'm going to give you a chance. I want you to go to Sunday school every Sunday. I'll get a report from your teacher, and you come and see me every three months. Start next Sunday."

In some such spirit as that, Mayor W. H. Black, of Wooster, Ohio, who was known to most of us as Bill Black when he was master in chancery in Decatur, sentenced an offender who appeared before him to enlist in the army or go to jail. Perhaps the Mayor thought that soldierly discipline would make a man of him.

Sunday schools are all right for young sinners, but the army is not a place for men convicted of offenses involving moral turpitude. Mayor Black received a burning letter from the enlistment officer of Columbus where the offender tried to get into the service.

"The sharp rebuke administered to Mayor Black," says the Army and Navy Journal in its authoritative way, "was entirely justified." And it adds verbosely: "We believe the people of Wooster will determine that a man like W. M. Black possesses none of the qualifications essential for the official in charge of their administration." Which is the A. & N. Journal's way of saying that he isn't fit to be Mayor.

It must be to the everlasting regret of The Journal that it hasn't the power to courtmartial Mayor Black, try him at the drum head, pronounce him guilty and sentence him to be shot at sunrise—for giving offense to the army.

Sgt. Winter's Letter.

My Dear Mr. Hardy:
I have read with a mixture of interest and indignation your editorial "Bill Black in Bad With the Army," and feel that the occasion calls for comment upon the part of every sincere enlisted man in the United States Army.

One of the primary requirements for enlistment in the United States Army is good character, physical qualification a little above that of the ordinary. One of the essential requirements of an enlisted man in the Army is loyalty and an honest conviction of his desire to be of service to his country and flag. Is it your opinion that a sneak thief, and potential criminal is qualified to furnish that loyalty neces-

sary to the success of the Army? Would you employ on the police force a young man who was guilty of the same offense mentioned in your editorial. The case is similar.

It is my firm opinion that reformatories and jails are the place for thieves. How many men of the character of this young man have you in your employ? Do you not think that firms and individuals would make better agencies for reform than the Army? Have some benevolent old judge sentence some wayward boy to an apprenticeship in your organization for three years for the purpose of his reformation. After this period I would be delighted to read an editorial pertaining to his career.

Why not attempt legislation to sentence criminals to service in the army. Then in the event of a national emergency would you not be proud of the army? Would you then have the same confidence in the ability of the army to protect our country that you have now?

The Marine Corps of the United States is at present engaged in protecting the mails. Why not sentence these thieves to an enlistment in the Marine Corps? Your mail would then be just as safe as would your property trusted to the protection of the Army of the United States, were it composed of petty thieves.

I for one am mighty glad that the Army will not permit the enlistment of men of known criminal instincts. It would not be at all pleasant for me to know that I would be required to live with, perform daily duties with and sleep with a man that was known to be guilty of thievery.

I would like you to explain to me your reason for publishing an editorial of this nature. Were you seeking sympathy for Bill Black, or were you really of the opinion that the Army should be made the melting pot of the United States. I am serious in putting this question to you in view of the power of the press in expressing opinions on questions of this nature.

In closing let me ask one more question. What would be the nature of a news item in the event a soldier from one of the Army Posts came to Decatur and attempted to rob a bank? Would not the headline in your paper be SOLDIER OF THE ARMY CAPTURED ATTEMPTING ROBBERY? This would be very liable to occur were Recruiting Officers delinquent in their duty, with regard to enlisting poor boys who have done no more than steal and break windows.

A. J. WINTER,
Staff Sgt., U. S. Army.

A copy of the official report of the Promotion Study Board will be mailed to all new subscribers for The Journal or those who extend their present subscriptions for a year.

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Army and Navy
U.S.M.C.—N.G.

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Coast Guard
Reserve Forces

ARMY QUARTERS CONSTRUCTION HAMPERED BY LIMIT.

DISCLOSING that suitable quarters for officers of the Army can hardly be gotten under the present limitations on the cost of construction, Lt. Col. H. R. Casey, Q. M. C. U. S. A. recently pointed out to the House Appropriations Committee that increasing cost of material required a change in the limiting cost.

His explanation of the construction problem under the limitations for company officers' quarters of \$9,000, for majors' and above, \$12,000, and for general officers, \$15,000, follows:

It is simply because we cannot get a suitable house for that money. What I mean by a suitable house is one affording the minimum accommodations that we could ask a man to take. We cannot do it for that amount of money. We have tried it in every way and know we cannot. We have come to grief whenever we have tried it. We tried it at Fort Benning and we will never hear the last of it. We are being condemned for not knowing how to build houses and for building the wrong house at the wrong place.

Mr. Barbour: Why would it not be a good idea to ask the Military Affairs Committee to bring in a bill changing that limitation? They could get it through by unanimous consent.

Colonel Casey: I will if I get a chance to do it. We cannot build a whole house within those limitations. We did build three-fourths of a house, and, naturally, the bedrooms are in the roof, with the sun pouring down on them. It is not a question that we did not know it, because we knew it to start with, but they were the only houses that we could build. We do not have enough money to build full houses.

Mr. Barbour: Is each one of these houses you contemplate spending \$12,500 on a detached house?

Colonel Casey: They are double houses.

Mr. Barbour: Can you get a double house for \$12,500?

Colonel Casey: No, sir.

Mr. Barbour: We should authorize \$25,000 for a double house.

Colonel Casey: Yes, sir.

Mr. Barbour: How large do you build these houses, or how many rooms do they contain?

Colonel Casey: We have just sent out an advertisement for some quarters at Edgewood, and rather than have any criticism that we were building too large a house or specifying too expensive material, I bought from the Home Owners Institute, a society organized for the encouragement of home ownership, these plans, indicating how modest and how cheap a house a man could put up for himself. Some two or three houses were then selected from these civilian sources, representing the minimum that we could ask a man to go into. They included a dining room, kitchen, living room, and three small bedrooms, with one bath. There were no servants' quarters and no servants' lavatory. We did not consider that of sufficient size to ask people to live in. The three-bedroom house would be taxed to its fullest capacity. The general census gives the average family as five and one-tenth or three and one-tenth children. Among the married officers in the Army with children, the big majority of them, are in the two, three, and four children class, so that when we took three bedrooms, we were going as low as we thought it would be possible to crowd them into.

Mr. Barbour: What is the type of construction?

Colonel Casey: We sent out and bought plans and specifications from these people so that there would be no question about having too expensive quarters. Selected plans for houses built of wood, of concrete block, and of stucco. There was only one house in the four that would come within the \$9,000 and that is this little wooden house here (indicating). I can get that for a shade under \$9,000.

Mr. Barbour: This is not the type of house you would want at a military post, is it? That looks like a detached house that might be located on an acre or two of ground.

Colonel Casey: We have cut off the trimmings of that and have just the box. I can get that for a little under \$9,000, but I would have nothing but a flimsy wooden house.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ENLISTED MEN FOR UNIFORMS.

NOT a few line officers of the Regular Army, who are commander of companies or regiments, would like to see a drastic order issued by the War Department prohibiting the wearing of any clothing or equipment whatsoever by enlisted men, other than the official issue and without cost to the men. The Army and Navy Journal is informed that in not a few instances enlisted men go down in their pockets to pay for parts of uniforms or equipment which a commanding officer favors because it makes his outfit look "smarter."

As one officer put it: "What is the use of issuing articles of clothing and equipment to enlisted men of the Army if they can not wear them, but must purchase them out of their own pockets when a C. O. desires it done? To be sure no enlisted man is 'compelled' to make these purchases, for that is against regulation, but this is got around by enlisted men making 'voluntary' contributions from their pay by moral suasion.

"I know of one regiment where enlisted men not very long since voluntarily purchased 'Pershing Caps' and some other things, and looked like a million dollar outfit. The regiment appeared on official inspection with the voluntary purchases, and the inspecting officer gave it the highest kind of praise, and the C. O. undoubtedly got several higher pegs in his efficiency report for being 'enterprising.'

"Now the next regiment inspected probably appeared in uniform and equipment according to official issue with no improvements as its C. O. may not have desired to impose on the enlisted men by having them give up a portion of the pay they could ill afford to lose in order that the regiment should look prettier. Less credit was probably given the regiment that paraded in the uniform and equipment as issued, and the C. O. was probably not rated as being as enterprising as the one who allowed the voluntary contributions from enlisted men. But is this fair? I do not think so."

Another officer, taking the opposite view, said: "I see nothing unfair in allowing enlisted men to chip in a small amount of their pay for some improvement in uniform or equipment if they so desire. It shows a fine esprit de corps in any organization that does so. An enlisted man who does not want to chip in does not have to, although I will admit he might not be very popular in the company or regiment if he did not. To all intents and purposes the chipping is voluntary, and in view of this fact there is no violation of regulations in so doing."

CONTROVERSY ON ARMY-NAVY RANK LOOMS.

A CONSIDERABLE controversy is looming in the Military Affairs Committee of the House in respect to provisions in the Hill Bill (H. R. 15281) which would give major-generals of the line of the Army, assigned to certain specified duties, equal rank with admirals in the Navy.

In a letter to the committee chairman, Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, indicates the Navy's official attitude toward this proposed legislation by saying, in part: "As the Navy Department will be affected adversely by this bill, it is requested that the committee give to the Navy Department an opportunity to present its views in opposition to certain provisions of the bill."

EBERLE MAY REMAIN AS CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

WITH Admiral E. W. Eberle's four-year tenure of office as Chief of Naval Operations having but six months to run, his appointment having been made as of July 21, 1923, speculation is current in naval circles over impending changes this summer. One rumor has it that he may be reappointed and continue to serve in his present capacity until he reaches the age of retirement in August next year, and that Admiral C. F. Hughes will remain for a second year as commander-in-chief.

While a number of possibilities are mentioned in the current gossip, the majority of officers expect that next July Admiral Hughes will come from the fleet to operations. Should this occur the logical development would be for Admiral R. H. Jackson to step up from the Battle Fleet to the supreme command. There are, however, those who forecast that precedent will not be followed and that some other admiral will go into operations and that Admiral Hughes will remain in command at sea for another year at his own request.

Among the older officers whose names are mentioned in connection with the higher command changes are Rear Admiral W. V. Pratt, now at the head of the War College; Rear Admiral Josiah S. McKean, commanding the Eleventh Naval District, and Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, commanding the Scouting Fleet, all of whom have served in operations.

* * * * *

CHANGES IN NAVY REGULATIONS PRINTED.

IN order to make the naval regulations conform to recent changes the Navy Department has just issued to the service Change No. 9 which includes all the printed changes and additions made in recent months.

Scores of minor changes are made but nothing of major importance is included. One "pen and ink change" that is causing some comment is the clause making retired officers eligible to dental treatment at the naval dispensary hitherto confined to officers on the active list. In view of the limited facilities available, dental officers say that this will cause considerable congestion and may necessitate more equipment and a larger personnel.

Another change is that providing for the assignment on capital ships, armored cruisers, aircraft carriers and other ships where conditions warrant, by the commanding officer of an officer of the line to act as communication officer and the designation of three officers to act as assistants, one as radio officer, one as signal officer and one as ship's secretary.

Inclusion of chewing gum in the ship's stores list and the prohibition against the loan of flags are also included.

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Three Training Regulations Changed By War Department

THE War Department has just made changes in formal guard mounting for foot troops, regimental inspections and in the manual of the saber.

The official changes are as given below: Changes, No. 1, Jan. 3, 1927, War Department.

TR 135-5, March 30, 1925, is changed as follows:

2. Formal guard mounting.

c. (3) Change the next to the last sentence to read as follows:

When the officer or officers and non-commissioned officers have halted, the adjutant, remaining at carry saber, passes along the front of each rank from the right and assigns the officer or officers and non-commissioned officers according to rank as follows: "Commander of the guard," "leader of first platoon," "leader of second platoon," "right guide of first platoon," "left guide of first platoon," "right guide of second platoon," "left guide of second platoon," and "file closers," or, if the guard is not divided into platoons, "Commander of the guard," "junior officer of the guard" (if present), "right guide," "left guide," and "file closers."

d. (3) Sound Off. The band in place plays the "Sound Off" of three chords, giving two beats in quick time to each chord and at the conclusion of the third chord moves forward playing in quick time, passes to the left of the line between the officer of the guard and the adjutant and back to its post on the right, when it halts and ceases playing, the "Sound Off" being again played.

Infantry Inspections.

TR 420-80, September 11, 1924, is changed as follows:

This pamphlet supersedes paragraphs 284 to 294, inclusive, and 296 and 606, "Infantry Drill Regulations (Provisional), 1919." Section I. The regiment, paragraphs 1-8; Section II. The brigade, paragraphs 9-14, and Section III. Regimental inspection (added), paragraphs 15-16.

Section III. Regimental Inspection—General, paragraph 15; Regimental inspections exceptional, paragraph 16.

15. General.—The commands, means, and principles are the same as described for the battalion. The regiment may be formed in any suitable formation required by the space and ground available. Before opening ranks battalions and companies are extended to full distance. Battalions are prepared for inspection as prescribed for battalion inspection. Upon the approach of the inspecting officer, each major brings his battalion to attention and salutes. Battalion inspection follows.

16. Regimental inspections exceptional.—Only in very exceptional situations will a regimental inspection be ordered. As a rule inspections will be as indicated for the battalion in paragraph 23. TR 420-60.

Instruction With Saber.

Changes, No. 2, Jan. 3, 1927, War Department.

TR 50-65, February 21, 1922, is changed as follows:

6. To return saber. b. Mounted.—The scabbard being attached to the pommel (off side), at the command Return, extend the arm upward and to the front, the saber in prolongation of the arm edge down. At the command Saber, rotate the arm to the left at the shoulder until the edge of the blade is up, lower the point of the blade by bending the arm at the elbow and wrist, turn the head and eyes toward the scabbard, insert the blade and drive it home. Disengage the wrist from the saber and resume the position of attention.

Every Army officer should have a copy of the Promotion Study Board's official report. You can get one by subscribing for The Journal, or extending your present subscription.

Army Items.

BRIG. GEN. F. H. POPE, U. S. A., formally assumed his duties as assistant to the Quartermaster General at his office in Washington on January 24, taking up his duties as head of the transportation service, vice Brig. Gen. M. G. Zalinski, who went on the retired list on January 23, 1927. General Pope was given a warm welcome by officers on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General. A large vase of flowers, and a plate of gilt letters bearing his name were on his desk. Present to meet him were Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, Brig. Gen. Arthur W. Yates, Col. H. H. Sheen, Lt. Col. T. M. Hunter, Lt. Col. C. H. Bennett, Maj. C. W. McClure, Maj. N. E. Bailey, and Capt. C. L. Middleton.

The oath of office was administered to General Pope by Mr. W. F. Roe, principal clerk of the transportation service of the Q. M. C. office, who is completing his 36th year in the corps. During the World War Mr. Roe served under General Pope as chief clerk of the Motor Transport Corps.

Company B, 10th United States Infantry, Capt. C. W. Neues, won the honor trophy in the contest between organizations of the 10th Infantry, stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., recently. The other companies entering the competition were Headquarters Company, Capt. P. W. Beebe, and Company G, commanded by Capt. M. F. Shepherd.

First, Company B, with 1,716.8 points; second, Headquarters Company, with 1,697.1 points, and third, Company G, with 1,692.31 points.

The judges for the honor test were Col. L. D. Gasser, executive officer; Capt. J. J. Harvey, plans and training officer, and First Lt. D. W. Kent, Tenth Infantry.

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, addressed the Woman's National Committee of the George Washington-Sulgrave Institution, New York City, on Jan. 22, at the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Brig. Gen. H. F. Rethers, Assistant Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., on Jan. 24, attended the annual convention of the National Cannery Association at Atlantic City, N. J.

Lt. Col. Samuel G. Talbott, A. G. D., U. S. A., who has been on duty in the Adjutant General's office in Washington, D. C., in the publication division, will relinquish his duties there on March 3, and will then go to Governor's Island, N. Y., for duty at 2nd Corps Area headquarters. Brother officers of Colonel Talbott sincerely regret his departure, as he has been invaluable in helping in the preparation of various essential regulations.

The 125th anniversary of the founding of the U. S. Military Academy will be celebrated on March 19, 1927. Among the largest celebrations will be the one in New York City, N. Y., on the above date at Hotel Astor, and the program is now being prepared.

Army Medical Schools to Hold Graduation Exercises Jan. 31

GRADUATION of the Army Medical School, Army Dental School, and the Army Veterinary School, will be held in the Red Cross House, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, under the direction of Surg. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland. The following officers comprise the classes:

Medical Corps.

Maj. C. G. Souder.

Cpts. W. A. Boyle, E. L. Cook, R. Ducat, F. E. Hickson, C. R. Lanham, R. S. Lloyd, H. H. Price, V. T. Scott and R. K. Stacy.

1st Lts. E. E. Alling, F. Arestad, G. E. Armstrong, C. S. Beasley, H. D. Belknap, C. H. Best, E. W. Billick, C. W. Dingman, W. O. French, A. L. Gorby, M. M. Green, M. E. Griffin, R. E. Hewitt, W. Kraus, R. S. Lilla, C. A. McDowell, M. T. Means, L. A. Moore, B. A. Moxness, M. G. Ringer, V. E. Ruedy, W. E. Shambora, S. G. Smith, E. C. Serensen, E. G. G. Standlee, A. B. Welsh, J. A. Worrell, D. M. Young, C. E. High, H. R. Gilmore, C. A. Gray, C. A. McIntyre and H. E. Tomlinson.

Col. W. G. Noe, Organized Reserves. Capt. Eduardo Ramirez and Lt. Armando de la Torre, Cuban Army.

Dental Surgeons.

Cpts. J. L. Boyd, W. E. Caldwell, B. M. Epes, C. E. Hollister and G. R. Kennebeck.

1st Lts. A. L. Irons, M. E. Kennebeck, F. E. Patterson and H. D. Phillips.

Capt. Gregorio Alona, Organized Reserves.

Veterinary Surgeons.

Cpts. H. E. Hess, H. J. Juzek, J. H. Kintner, J. W. Miner, C. E. Pickering, L. G. Weisman, J. L. Hartman and R. H. Lewis.

2d Lts. E. E. Hodgson, S. M. Nevin and L. E. Schweizer.

Capt. A. R. Caceres and 1st Lt. L. J. Gonzales, Cuban Army.

War Department Publications.

THE following publications were issued by the War Department this week: Changes No. 1, January 3, 1927.

War Department

Make changes in T. R. March 25, 1925; T. R. 130-5, February 15, 1926, relating to essential musical instruction; T. R. 430-105, September 5, 1924, relating to tactical employment of field artillery; T. R. 50-70, June 21, 1926, relating to badges; T. R. 320-25, March 25, and changes in paragraph 21; T. R. 135-5, March 30, 1925, relating to formal guard mounting; T. R. 130-10, relating to baton signals; T. R. 420-80, September 11, 1924, relating to drill of infantry regiment and brigade; T. R. 380-10, November 5, 1925, relating to care of vehicles.

Changes No. 2, January 3, 1927, War Department.

Make changes in T. R. 145-5, December 12, 1923, as follows: 18 Tracer Bullets * * * (c) Tracer ammunition is red in color and has a maximum daylight visibility for not less than 1,200 yards. While its accuracy is somewhat less than that of the solid bullet, it is sufficient for the purpose of target designation. (e) If the target has width, its flanks are indicated first.

Make changes in T. R. relating to observing details; T. R. 50-65, relating to "return saber;" T. R. 50-80, July 10, 1925, relating to the cartridge belt.

Training Regulations 435-315, December 30, 1926, War Department.

Relates to the Mine Group, Coast Artillery Corps, and supersedes in part Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery, 1914, and Manual for Submarine Mining, 1912.

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RIDING BOOTS, WHIPS AND SPURS

Reg to announce that their Mr. H. E. Humphreys will this year visit the following Army Posts:

ARMY POSTS

West Point, N. Y.	Feb. 12
Fort Humphreys, Va.	Feb. 19
Fort Myer, Va.	Feb. 11
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	Feb. 24-28
Write Congress Hotel, Chicago.	March 3
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	March 7
Fort Riley, Kans.	March 12
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.	March 23-24
Fort Benning, Ga.	March 29-30
Fort Sill, Okla.	April 1-2
Fort Sam Houston, Texas	April 4-7
Fort Bliss, Texas	April 24
Presidio Monterey, Calif.	April 24
Write Hotel Del Monte, Calif.	April 21-May 4
Presidio San Francisco, between	May 5
Write Palace Hotel, San Francisco,	
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	

The above are approximate dates of visit.

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THE U. S. NAVY

-:-

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Navy Favors Early Action on Munitions Depot Site Funds

(Continued from First Page.)

In making plans for the depot, the departmental experts have taken into consideration not only the peace time requirements for the fleet but have planned for any expansion that may be necessary to provide for war-time expansion.

During the hearings it was brought out that at present the majority of the Navy's high explosives are stored at Yorktown where, the experts say, they constitute no menace. The facilities there, however, are of a temporary nature and eventually it is proposed to build a permanent east coast depot further inland, less immune to attack from the air and in a more remote locality. Before the committee went into executive session it was also brought out that conditions at Pearl Harbor and Mare Island, where considerable quantities of explosives are kept for immediate or emergency use, are not satisfactory and are to be remedied as soon as the new depot is built.

While no steps have been taken by the War Department, which, with its huge stores of T. N. T. most of which is now kept in a depot in New Mexico, has an even greater problem on its hands than has the Navy, it is understood that following the completion of the naval project, action will be taken looking toward the creation of a large central depot.

The board named by the secretary, Rear Admiral L. E. Gregory, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Rear Admiral C. C. Bloch, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, submitted a report which served as the basis for the proposed legislation. Salient extracts from the report follow:

When the studies were begun the expectation was that the most suitable area would be in northern Utah, which was within the 1,000-mile limit mentioned by the Court of Inquiry but was also deemed to be of value because of the direct rail connections to the Naval activities in the extreme northwest to San Francisco Bay, and to San Pedro and San Diego. Inquiry in the Interior Department developed the fact that in the northern part of Utah a large proportion of Government lands

Navy Notes.

THE commander of the fleet base force, Rear Adm. W. W. Phelps, U. S. N., has transferred his flag to the U. S. S. Medusa, on Jan. 25.

The following appeal for support of the Navy Relief Society has been sent throughout the Service:

The Board of Managers of this Society, after a careful survey of existing conditions and basing future needs of the society upon what it has done in the past to relieve distress among those connected with the Naval Service, has decided that the amount of money needed to meet the budget for headquarters for the coming year of 1927 is \$75,000.

Of this amount about \$30,000 will be received through the year from the society's investments, leaving about \$45,000 to be collected from other sources to meet the calls which will probably be made upon the society for aid.

The board has therefore estimated that, in order to obtain the above amount, it will ask every officer to contribute the sum of \$2 and every enlisted man the sum of 50 cents and in order to avoid duplication of effort whereby either officers or men are asked more than once in the year to subscribe to this, their service charity, it is suggested that the first Wednesday in March be set aside as Navy Relief Day, when a special effort will be made to obtain contributions from every member of the Service.

"In appreciation of the sterling qualities of the personnel of the British merchant service," Rear Admiral Niblack, U. S. N., of the International Hydrographic Bureau at Monaco, has sent a contribution to the distress fund of the British Imperial Service Guild.

had been patented and that an area such as was desired could not be selected without making it necessary to purchase considerable land that had been taken up for agricultural and grazing purposes. It furthermore developed that the distance to the Pacific Coast was unnecessarily great. From both of these standpoints it appeared that a section in the western part of Nevada would be superior from almost every point of view.

The information which was secured narrowed down the question of location to two sites. The first, a section in Washoe County, north of Flanigan, which is on the main line of the Western Pacific Railroad at a point where it is crossed by a branch line of the Southern Pacific which runs from Fernley to Westwood. This is about 60 miles north of Reno. The other section is at the southerly end of Walker Lake, in Mineral County, about 140 miles from Reno, either by road or railroad, and is flanked by a branch line of the Southern Pacific Railroad which runs between Hazen and Tonopah.

Both areas have been studied with a view of locating thereon a station ample to meet the present needs, which are for the storage of about 12,000,000 pounds of high explosives with the necessary industrial, administrative and residential sections, and with due regard to the possibility of an extension in case of emergency.

The actual cost of development would not be greatly different in the two areas, neither does it appear that the difference in freight charges will be sufficient to warrant serious consideration. The location at Hawthorne has less severe climatic conditions, and possesses much greater facilities for recreation of the personnel.

There is given below an estimate, in detail, of the principal features entering into the development of this station:

Purchase of land, \$50,000; administration and residential group including administration building, dispensary and sick quarters, quarters for officers and civilian employes, barracks, mess hall, galley, recreation hall, and post exchange, \$420,000; Industrial group including central heating plant, oil storage tanks, transformer house, incinerator, locomotive and crane shed, garage and equipment storage building, receiving and shipping shed, storehouse, shop building, and surveillance test house, \$360,000.

Magazine group, including magazines, filler house, cooling house, detonator houses, barricades, storehouse (for empty mine cases, etc.), lightning protection,

U. S. Marine Corps Mail Guard To Be Reduced to 1,000 Men

WITHDRAWAL of another detachment of 500 Marines leaving a total of 1,000 to act as mail guards, is scheduled for the near future.

This action will be taken in pursuance of the headquarters plan adopted some time ago to serve as a basis for a supplemental estimate to be included in the deficiency bill to provide for the additional cost of guarding the mails. Provision is made in this estimate for keeping 1,000 men on the mail duty until July 1.

Originally there were 2,400 Marines ordered to this duty. First 400 were recalled; then on Jan. 25 the guard was reduced by 500 men and the third withdrawal is scheduled prior to Feb. 15 and is expected to take place in the near future.

It is proposed to have two battalions, instead of one, as at present, at San Diego and there is a strong probability that this regiment may be sent to Guam to refill the "reservoir" there drained by the transfer of that detachment to the Philippines.

and steam plant, \$970,000; service group, including water development and distribution, electric light and power, fire alarm and telephone, heating distribution, sewage disposal and drainage, roads and walks, railroad and fencing, \$1,440,000; utilities, consisting of locomotive, locomotive crane, rolling stock, trucks, trailers, fire apparatus, \$80,000, and plant equipment and shop tools, \$180,000; total, \$3,500,000.

We, therefore, recommend the selection of the site for a West Coast Naval Ammunition Depot at the south end of Walker Lake.

U. S. Marine Corps Outlines Its Correspondence Courses

THE following Army Correspondence Courses, modified to meet Marine Corps conditions, have been adopted for the instruction and training of those officers of the Marine Corps and of the Marine Corps Reserves who may desire to enroll in them:

Air Corps: Basic; Company and Squadron; Advanced. Corps of Engineers: Basic; Company; Advanced. Field Artillery: Basic; Company; Advanced. Infantry: Basic; Company; Advanced. Signal Corps: Basic; Company; Advanced. Quartermaster's Department: Basic; Advanced. Command and General Staff.

It is to be noted that each branch (except the Command and General Staff) has more than one course. A detailed description of each course will be found in paragraph 8 below, but in general it may be stated that the courses in each branch are progressive and an officer should not undertake a Company Officer's Course unless he has recently completed the basic Correspondence Course. Similarly an officer should not undertake an Advanced Course in any branch unless he has completed the Company Officer's Correspondence Course in that branch, or the Company Officer's Course—Marine Corps or Army Schools; or has studied systematically the texts covered in the Company Officer's Course. The Command and General Staff Course should not be undertaken by any officer who has not completed the Advanced Correspondence Course, or the Field Officer's Course, Marine Corps or Army Schools.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

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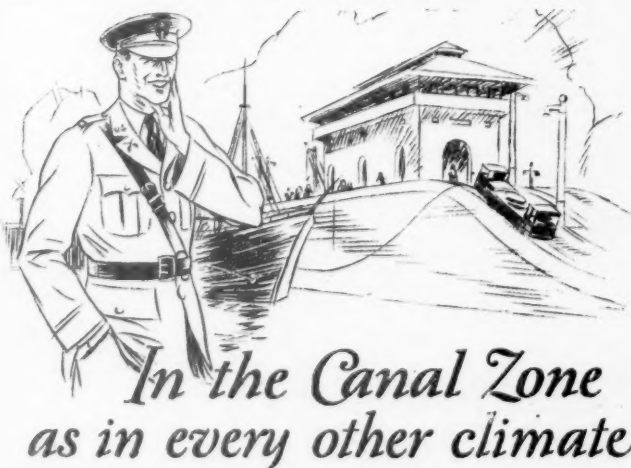
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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."

From Vol. 1, No. 1 of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1927.

Now join your hands, and with your hands
Your hearts
That no dissension hinder Government.—HENRY VI.

CRAMPING THE PRESIDENT.

THE Senate has adopted a resolution advising arbitration of our controversies with Mexico, and the House Foreign Affairs Committee has reported favorably the Porter resolution requesting the negotiation of reciprocal treaties with the Republic of China. In so acting, the legislative branch of the Government is expressing views which, while not binding upon the executive, are embarrassing its conduct in connection with the serious questions existing with the countries named. Since the beginning of the Government, there has been a consistent effort on the part of the Congress, and especially the Senate, to encroach upon the power of the President with reference to the handling of foreign relations. The claims of the Senate in this respect have been ably presented by numerous members of that body. The executive has taken the ground consistently that the responsibility for the proper conduct of foreign relations is vested solely in the President, save in connection with action upon treaties which, negotiated by the President, must be presented to the Senate for its "advice and consent," the regulation of commerce with foreign nations, and consideration of a declaration of war.

It is apparent that the legislative branch has not access to the complete information in the possession of the executive. It is apparent further that politics invariably enter into any discussion of a foreign question in the chamber of either House. Moreover, action at the Capitol constitutes public notice of division in the Government and thus dangerously handicaps the negotiations which the President is conducting. Calles, in Mexico, cannot but take heart in the unanimous adoption by the Senate of the arbitration resolution. The "republicans" in China will believe that the menace to American interests, which the revolution has precipitated, is responsible for the willingness of the members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to abandon the rights and privileges which we have acquired and which, save in the matter of concessions, place us upon terms of equality with other foreign nations.

President Coolidge has made it clear that the fundamental feature of his policy, both in Mexico and China, is protection of American lives and property. In accordance with sound American practice, he always has been willing to arbitrate with Mexico in the matter of property and the rights involved therewith. As to China, our consistent purpose has been to help her in every way possible, to maintain her integrity and to make her, in world relations, level with other Powers. To this extent, the limitations upon Mr. Coolidge's activities, to suggest methods and conditions in connection with his conduct, and to deprive him of the moral effect of complete independence, are demonstrations of lack of confidence which will be seized upon abroad to our disadvantage.

To the Congress, to the American people, we reproclaim: "Have Faith in Massachusetts!"

SOME DECADENT PATRIOTS.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land.

WE are reminded of "The Man Without a Country" by the recent utterances of one Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes, of Columbia University, New York, on the occasion of a meeting of the "Committee on Militarism in Education." Prof. Hayes was described by the *New York Times* as provoking laughter by the ironical references he made to the reverence for the Flag which our country displays. Since he was born in Afton, New York, and, in his record published in Who's Who, proudly reports his service as a Captain of Intelligence on the General Staff during the World War, we assume he is an American. But when he sneers at women for kissing the "brass side" of the Liberty Bell, and at "the very curious liturgical forms" observed in manifesting respect for the Flag, and describes the fruits of nationalism as "ignorance, intolerance and docility of the masses," we wonder that he thinks it worth while to remain a citizen of a country so lost to an appreciation of his peculiar brand of patriotism.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is President of Columbia University. He has been a candidate for Vice President and President of the United States, and because of the belief in his patriotism and loyalty to American institutions, received the votes of numerous States for these high honors. We cannot believe Dr. Butler will consent to association with a man of the kind of thought Professor Hayes represents. We cannot believe he will subject the students whose minds he must protect, to the pernicious influence which this teacher of history exercises. The worst punishment we would visit upon the Hayes type would be that suffered by "The Man Without a Country." Would that it could be inflicted!

CONGRATULATIONS, SENATOR HALE!

CONGRATULATIONS are due the chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee from the Navy and the American people for the masterful and comprehensive presentation, in his speech in the Senate on January 21, of the condition and needs of the Navy.

As tersely and concisely as was possible in covering so broad a subject, Senator Hale gave to his colleagues of the Senate and to the American public a careful resume of the present state of the Navy, painted a word background of events leading up to this condition and pointed out its needs and deficiencies which the Senate bill seeks to rectify.

The Navy is fortunate in having Senator Hale and other members of the House and Senate who have made a conscientious study of our naval defenses. Not content with most exhaustive hearings each year, the Maine Senator has on several occasions taken long cruises, learning first hand the conditions and needs of the service. As a result the naval bill was launched with a logical and comprehensive argument that argues well for its speedy passage.

For this service the *Army and Navy Journal* offers its congratulations to the "Senator from Maine." He is worthy of his distinguished father.

SERVICE HUMOR

NO JOKE.

GOV'T PROF.: "What was the dominant character of America's military program?"

Future Statesman: "Not prepared."

Prof.: "Correct." —Ranger.

SALTY TALK.

"Do you understand the nature of an oath, Madam?"

"I'll tell the world I do. I married a sailor," was the emphatic response.—Judge.

A TIMELY JEST.

Swing Driver (to his girl while on furlough): The Army is all right but I didn't like their eight-hour watch.

His Girl: Isn't that a pity? I think that Congress should provide enough money for the poor soldiers so they could use 12-hour watch like we do.

—Muzzle Roller, Ft. Myer, Va.

RARE AND SUPOLONEL.

An extra-industrious colonel

Inscribed many things in a jolonel;

When his wife said "A GRIND!!",

He replied "I don't mind,

With me it's a custom diolonel."

R. S. S. 17th Inf., N. Y. N. G.

THE TEST.

She: "Do you love me best?"

He: You ought to know!—The Battalion.

NAVAL LIMITATION.

Correct: "Why does the Brooklyn Bridge limit the height of masts on a battleship?"

Incorrect: "Because Steve Brodie had nothing to do with the 5-5-3 Ratio.—The Log.

TYPEWRITER WIT.

A colonel was transferred to a new command. On reaching his depot he found stacks of useless documents accumulated in the archives by his predecessors; so he wired to headquarters for permission to burn them.

The answer came back: "Yes, but make copies first.—Pathfinder.

FIERY RETORT.

"Madam, do you mind if I smoke?"
"Oh, dear me, no. I don't give a darn if you burst out in flames!"—Kreolite News.

NOT PREJUDICED.

He: "Dearest, I must marry you."
She: "Have you seen father?"
He: "Yes, but I love you just the same."
—Maniac.

A CHINESE PUZZLE.

"Where did you get the black eye, Bill?"

"You know that lady down the street whose husband is in China?"

"Yes."

"Well, he isn't."

—The Mailbag.

SPEAKING OF CRUISERS!

WHY not send a "paper ship"—they're all the rage now you know—to the Humor Editor, freighted with a witty, little joke which he will proudly display in his pet column? The beauteous Helen of Troy was supposed to have been the fair but frail cause for the launching of a thousand ships, but you can make up by the quality of your cargo for what you lack in numbers. Set its compass nor' west by nor' and it will sail into his harbor on a spanking breeze. He will be on the dock with flowers to greet it.

ASK THE JOURNAL

ALL questions on which our readers desire information will be answered as soon as possible after receipt in this column. If there is any query you have in mind, send it to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR. It will save you time and trouble. Avail yourselves of this "Service to the Services."

N. I. R., Tucson, Ariz.—The total number of Warrant Officers authorized by Act of Congress is 600, are former Field Clerks, now Warrant Officers, to be absorbed into this number as vacancy occurs? or will appointments in the grade of Warrant Officer be made when the original Warrant Officers have decreased below 600? Also, how many Warrant Officers are there on active duty inclusive of former Field Clerks?

Ans.—The total number of Warrant Officers, exclusive of those of the A. M. P. S., those appointed under the Acts of June 30, 1922, and April 27, 1926, must be reduced below 600 before any vacancies, other than as band leaders or in the A. M. P. S., can be filled. In other words, under existing law a vacancy can be filled when there are in service only 599 Warrant Officers appointed under the Act of June 4, 1920, regardless of the number of A. M. P. S., "additional" men, or former Field Clerks then in service.

There are now in service 921 such Warrant Officers, which means that 322 of those appointed under the Act of June 4, 1920, must go out before such a vacancy can be filled.

1,286 Warrant Officers are now on active duty. Of these, 312 are former Field Clerks appointed under the Act of April 27, 1926.

While Warrant Officer band leaders are included in the 600 figure above mentioned, the law permits keeping the number up to the number of authorized bands by filling vacancies as they occur.

*Army Mine Planter Service.

IN THE JOURNAL 60 YEARS AGO

ACCOUNTS from the Philadelphia Navy Yard reported everything frozen hard and fast. The Delaware was firm from shore to shore and covered with skaters of both sexes and all ages. Navigation was at a standstill awaiting the results of ice-breakers to form a channel.

A contract trial of the machinery of the U. S. Frigate Franklin was commenced on the afternoon of January 14, 1867, and continued for 120 consecutive hours during which the machinery operated in a most satisfactory manner. The engines were run at various speeds getting up as high as 39 R. P. M. with the bearings remaining perfectly cool at all times.

Marshal Narvaez, of the Spanish Army, issued a proclamation saying that it was considered contrary to discipline for military men to form and above all to express opinions on political subjects. This elicited responses from various regiments, declaring their acceptance of his doctrine with which he was so well pleased that he had them printed on official paper. However, he failed to observe that this, in itself, was in exact violation of his orders.

A Berlin despatch said that former Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, was being kept under charge of Marshal Brazzaine, and not allowed to communicate with Europe except on the subject of his wife's health.

NEWS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

MARYLAND.

BRIG. GEN. RECKORD, commanding the Maryland National Guard, announces the following dates for summer field training for his command:

Fifty-eighth Brigade, State Staff Corps and Departments, and First Separate Company, Cascade, Md., July 10-24; 104th Medical Regiment, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., July 24-Aug. 7; 29th Div. Air Corps, Langley Field, Va., Aug. 1-15; 110th Field Artillery, Tobyhanna, Pa., Aug. 14-28; 29th Division Staff, Cascade, Md., Aug. 14-28.

The following average enlisted attendance at armory drills for the month of December, 1926, were compiled in the office of the senior instructor, Maryland National Guard.

Average enlisted attendance in regiments or like units: Fifth Infantry, 58.32; 29th Division Air Corps, 57.28; First Infantry, 53.27; 110th Field Artillery, 52.93; 104th Medical Regiment, 45.13.

Highest average enlisted attendance in companies of regiments or like units: 3d Bn. Hq. Co., First Infantry, 77.46; Company "A," Fifth Infantry, 76.23; 58th Brigade Headquarters Co., 74.30; First Separate Company of Infantry, 73.00; Battery "C," 110th Field Artillery, 66.20; Quartermaster Corps Detachment, 65.90; 104th Photographic Sec., 29th Div. A. C., 63.15, and Hospital Co., No. 113, 104th Med. Regt., 52.02.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Pleas for a new National Guard armory adequate for the needs of the District Militia were made January 26 at a hearing before the House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Rather than have Congress provide an armory inadequate for the District Guard at this time, Chairman Zihlman, of the House District Committee, who appeared at the hearing, declared it would be better if the project were delayed for two years.

Brig. Gen. Anton Stephan, commander of the District National Guard, and Col. Lloyd M. Brett, adjutant general, formally presented the plea before the committee. Outlining the plans for the proposed armory they said they did not regard the appropriation of \$2,000,000 authorized in the Zihlman bill as binding, provided Congress authorized a building of suitable size.

WYOMING.

THE Secretary of War has directed the Quartermaster General to issue to Brig. Gen. Walter F. Davis, The Adjutant General of Wyoming, an Army Rifle Team Badge. General Walter F. Davis, then Lieutenant Colonel, Wyoming National Guard, in 1925 won through his marksmanship a place on the Wyoming National Guard Team, competing in the National Rifle Team Match of that year.

MOTOR VEHICLES FOR GUARD.

UNDER orders received recently from the Militia Bureau of the War Department over 400 motor vehicles for the National Guard of various States have been shipped from the General Reserve Depot of the Army at Columbus, Ga., and other supply stations. These include a shipment of 40 motor-drawn kitchen trailers for troops in the North Atlantic States.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

THE following distinctive insignia for the 108th Field Artillery, Pennsylvania National Guard, is approved:

Shield: Per chevron debased azure and gules two chevrons argent, upper charged with a plate fimbriated of the first between a lozenge of the third fimbriated of the fourth and a maltese cross of the last; lower charged with a key-stone of the second; in chief a fasces or charged with the letters NG in pale sable.

Motto: Non Sibi, Sed Patriae.

The insignia is the shield and motto of the 108th Field Artillery. It will be manufactured in bright metal and enamel in one size, as the organization may select, but not in excess of 1 1/4 inches in height.

To be worn—By officers: On the service uniform on the upper portion of the shoulder loops of coat; on the front of the service hat midway between band and crease. On olive drab shirt on the upper portion of the shoulder loops. On white uniform, same as on service coat. On mess jacket, on both lapels above line of miniature medals.

By enlisted personnel: On the service uniform on both sides of the collar; on standing collar 3/4 of an inch in rear of the service insignia; on roll collar, centered on collar, lower edge 1/2 of an inch from upper edge of button insignia; on the front of the service hat midway between band and crease.

CONNECTICUT.

PRIZES for rifle and pistol competition to units and individuals of the Connecticut National Guard, for 1926, have been awarded as follows:

The Regimental Match: (Three teams competing.) Prize — "The Woodruff Trophy" and a medal to each member of the team, to the 102d Infantry, aggregate score 1499.

Company Match: (Four teams competing.) First Prize—A Silver Cup, suitably inscribed, to Co. I, 103d Inf., aggregate score 853. Second Prize—A Silver Cup, suitably inscribed, to Co. A, 102d Inf., aggregate score 711.

Individual Rifle Matches: 1. The Off Hand Match: First Prize—A Gold Medal to Serg. J. E. Wooddilla, Co. L, 102d Inf., score 42. Second Prize—A Silver Medal to Capt. G. W. Oberlin, Co. C, 102d Inf., score 42. Third Prize—A Bronze Medal to Serg. A. J. Almstedt, Co. L, 102d Inf., score 42. 2. 200 Yard Rapid Fire Match: First Prize—A Gold Medal to First Lieut. P. Brow, Headquarters Co., 3rd Battalion, 102d Inf., score 47. Second Prize—A Silver Medal to Corp. A. D. Sullivan, Co. F, 169th Inf., score 45. Third Prize—A Bronze Medal to Second Lt. G. P. Bagrie, Co. L, 102 Inf., score 44. 3. 300 Yard Rapid Fire Match: First Prize—A Gold Medal to Serg. F. W. Paris, Co. E, 169th Inf., score 44. Second Prize—A Silver Medal to Second Lt. H. N. Dorr, Co. A, 102d Inf., score 43. Third Prize—A Bronze Medal to Priv. D. B. Charter, Service Co., 169th Inf., score 42.

Mid Range Match: First Prize—A Gold Medal to Corp. William H. Cox, Co. C, 102nd Inf., score 45. Second Prize—A Silver Medal to Capt. Frederick W. Holloway, Co. A, 102nd Inf., score 43. Third Prize—A Bronze Medal to Corp. Robert A. P. Rose, Hdqrs. Co., 169th Inf., score 42.

The "Cole Medal" gold, for the highest aggregate score to Pvt. Franklin H. Standish, Troop C, 1st Squadron Cav.; silver, for the highest aggregate score after the gold medal score, to Sgt. Russell E. Leete, Co. A, 102nd Inf.; bronze, for the highest aggregate score after the silver medal score, to 1st Lt. Hubert M. Rigney, Co. E, 102nd Inf.; bronze, for the highest aggregate score in timed fire, to Pvt. Gilbert L. Denison, Btry. B, 192nd Field Art; bronze, for the highest aggregate score in rapid fire, to Sgt. Claude T. Robinson, Btry. B, 192nd Field Art.

The regular State medals are awarded to the members of the team winning the Regimental Match, and the Quartermaster General will procure and deliver the same to the following:

102nd Infantry Team, Gold Medals to: Sgt. John E. Wooddilla, Co. L, 1st Lt.

40TH DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.

THE following are the officers of the National Guard (Sunshine) named by Major Gen. David P. Barrows, commanding, whose headquarters are at Berkeley, Calif., the division comprising the National Guard of California, Nevada, and Utah:

Division Commander—Major Gen. David P. Barrows, Berkeley, Calif.

Aide Section—Capt. Newton W. Armstrong, San Leandro, Calif.; Lester K. Born, Berkeley, Calif.; Charles Honeywell, Piedmont, Calif.

General Staff Section—Col. John U. Calkins, jr., Chief of Staff, Berkeley; Lt. Cols. Charles E. Lutz, A. C. S., G-1, Berkeley; Eugene Bennet, A. C. S., G-2, San Francisco; J. M. Scammell, A. C. S., G-3, Berkeley; Elmer Johnson, A. C. S., G-4, Salt Lake City, Utah; Floyd Stewart, A. C. S., M. G., Off Berkeley.

Adjutant General's Department—Lt. Col. Edward Kellas, Adjutant General, Fresno, Calif.; Major Armand J. Mechin, Salt Lake City, Utah; Capt. Morris Draper, Berkeley, Calif.

Quartermaster Section—Lt. Col. Ralph Hughes, Salinas, Calif.; Capt. John Wyman, Salt Lake City, Utah; Capt. Clarence Smith, Sacramento, Calif.; 1st Lt. Arthur Clements, Sacramento, Calif.

Judge Advocate's Section—Lt. Col. Carl A. Badger, Salt Lake City, Utah; Capt. Allard Calkins, Los Angeles, Calif. Inspector General's Dept.—Lt. Col. Clyde Queen, San Francisco, Calif.

Signal Section—Lt. Col. Edward V. Orr, Alameda, Calif.

Finance Department—Lt. Col. Lorenzo R. Kofler, San Francisco, Calif.

Chaplain's Section—Capt. Reed Cherrington, Palo Alto, Calif.

Col. Harry LaT. Cavanagh, Cav. (D. O. L.), U. S. A., is the instructor for the Fortieth Division and maintains headquarters in the Koerber building, Berkeley, Calif. Colonel Cavanagh is a graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point and was awarded the D. S. C. for service in the World War at which time he was in command of the 363rd Inf., 91st Division (Wild West) Pacific Coast troops.

NEBRASKA.

COL. Daniel C. Hilton, Nebraska National Guard, commanding the 110th Medical Regiment, 35th Division, becomes surgeon of the division by reason of the division surgeon's office having been Federally recognized by the War Department, and Colonel Hilton placed at its head. The 35th Division comprises the National Guard of Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas.

The division surgeon's office is the first office of division headquarters to be Federally recognized. The division at present is without a major general commanding, but a permanent commander will, it is understood, soon be appointed.

Philip Brow, Hdq. Co. 3d Bn., Capt. Gustave W. Oberlin, Co. C, Corp. William H. Cox, Co. C. Silver Medals to: Sgt. Russell E. Leete, Co. A, 2nd Lt. Emil H. Kumnick, Co. K; 1st Lt. George P. Bagrie, Co. L. Bronze Medals to: Capt. Frederick W. Holloway, Co. A; Sgt. Sam Mele, Co. L; Sgt. August J. Almstedt, Co. L.

NEW YORK.

THE Armory Board of New York City has officially advised the Sinking Fund Commission that it was ready to relinquish to New York City the 104th Field Artillery Armory, N. Y. N. G., originally built for the 22d Infantry, N. Y. N. G., at Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street, which Controller Berry recently announced he would have offered for sale at public auction. Mr. Berry said he would introduce at the next session of the Sinking Fund Commission on Jan. 26 a resolution fixing the upset price of the property, which he indicated would be about \$3,500,000.

The armory will be offered at auction probably in February next because the city could build another one not only for the 104th Field Artillery but also for two other commands on less expensive land and sell this site and the two others to financial advantage.

Brig. Franklin W. Ward, The Adjutant General of New York, will review the 102d Regiment of Engineers, N. Y. N. G., Col. F. E. Humphries, in its armory, Fort Washington Avenue and 168th Street, New York City, Monday evening, Jan. 31. The review will commence at 8:30 o'clock, and there will be dancing at 10.

Friends of Col. J. Weston Myers, Adjutant General Department, N. Y. N. G., who has been ill with bronchial pneumonia, will be pleased to learn that he is improving, and that he hopes to be around soon with his accustomed activity.

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ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZED RESERVE

Efficiency of Reserve Corps Improved By Recent Changes

(Continued from Page 507.)

Reserve Corps; however, time alone can tell that.

Procurement Causes Discussion.

The plan of procurement is causing much discussion among our members, it is yet too soon to say how it is to be received. The provisions now provided for discharge for "misconduct, inefficiency or other unfitness" are very heartily approved, and were much needed, we admit.

In nearly all matters the Reservist has been given what he felt he needed, and he asked for, with the result that so far as the membership of the Reserve Officers' Association is concerned, there is very general satisfaction, and a greatly increased interest will characterize the future work of the great majority of Reserve Officers I am confident.

Extracts from the War Department communication on Revised Policies Governing Officers' Reserve Corps follow:

Appointment.

Subject: Revised policies governing the Officers' Reserve Corps.

In order that definite data may be available to the various assignment jurisdictions concerning the numbers and grades of Reserve officers which should be procured in time of peace and in view of the fact that the procurement and promotion of Reserve officers has been placed largely in the hands of agencies outside of the War Department, a definite peace time procurement objective by grade and section will be established and the various assignment jurisdictions informed of their allotments for procurement and promotion.

This peace time procurement objective to be announced in the near future, will be based upon the requirements of officers to perform duties under a general mobilization as follows:

(a) Reserve officers required for the active units of Regular Army as set forth in approved plans of the War Department.

(b) Reserve officers required for the inactive units of the Regular Army as set forth in approved plans of the War Department.

(c) Reserve officers required for all Organized Reserve units of the First Phase of Mobilization as set forth in the War Department General Mobilization Plan.

(d) Reserve officers required for the Philippine Department as set forth in the peace time procurement objective approved by the War Department.

(e) Reserve officers required for the Hawaiian Department as set forth in the peace time procurement objective approved by the War Department.

(f) Reserve officers required for industrial mobilization as set forth in approved plans of the War Department to be commissioned in the Specialists Section, Reserve.

Requirements.

(g) Reserve officers required for the 27 Organized Reserve Infantry and the 6 Organized Reserve Cavalry Divisions.

(h) Reserve officers required for such branch installations as are recommended by the chiefs of branches for organization in peace time and for War Department overhead for the first phase of mobilizations under the War Department General Mobilization Plan.

(i) Reserve officers required for corps area headquarters.

(j) Reserve officers required for assignment to National Guard units.

(k) A surplus over and above the num-

bers of officers required for the activities listed in sub-paragraphs (a) to (j) above will be authorized for assignment jurisdictions, in order to provide when practicable, for the assignment of officers residing in a unit area only to a unit of the Organized Reserves.

All appointments will be in the lowest grade of the section except as provided for.

The Personnel Division will prepare, revise when necessary and direct the issue of the necessary information setting forth the peace time procurement objective of Reserve Officer by grade and section as contemplated under this policy.

In cases where examination has been authorized on or before January 8, 1927, action on the recommendations will be taken by the War Department under the provisions of AR 140-5 and related policies.

Promotion.

In time of peace no Reserve officer will be promoted unless:

(a) He holds a Certificate of Capacity indicating his professional qualification, and

(b) There is an appropriate vacancy in the grade and section in the corps area, branch, or activity allotment under such peace time procurement objective as the War Department may establish, and

(c) He shall have served a minimum time in grade in the Officers' Reserve Corps as constituted under Section 37, National Defense Act as follows:

As a second lieutenant.....4 years

As a first lieutenant.....8 years

As a captain.....8 years

As a major.....6 years

As a lieutenant colonel.....4 years

No officer will be promoted or appointed to any grade in the Officers' Re-

serve Corps higher than that of major unless he first shall have completed the full courses of instruction required of Regular Army officers at the Special Service Schools of his section and the full course as required of Regular Army officers at the Command and General Staff School, provided that this restriction will not apply in the case of promotion of any Reserve officer who has had World War experience as an officer.

General Officers.

(a) No promotion to or in the grade of general officer, Reserve, will be made in time of peace, except that appointments in the grade of general officer, Reserve, may be made in the case of Federally recognized National Guard general officers, such appointment to terminate with termination of their Federal recognition as provided for in Section 36, National Defense Act. This policy is not intended to prevent the reappointment of the present general officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps under such regulations as the War Department may prescribe.

(b) The Eligible List from which selection for promotion to the grade of brigadier general, Reserve, may be made in the event of an emergency, will be maintained as now contemplated in regulations.

In cases where Reserve officers have complied fully with the provisions of AR 140-5 regarding promotion, and recommendations for promotion with reports showing vacancies have been forwarded to this office not later than Jan. 8, 1927, action on the recommendations will be taken by the War Department under the provisions of AR 140-5 and related policies.

The practical test for Certificates of Capacity may be given at any time when

the Reserve officer has completed the written examination.

Assignment and Transfer.

As soon as practicable after an officer has accepted appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps he will be placed under the assignment jurisdiction of one of the following agencies: Corps Area Commander, Chief of Branch, or the Adjutant General.

Any officer under the assignment jurisdiction of a Corps Area Commander may be attached for training to any unit in the corps area without regard to his assignment or attachment for duty to another unit.

Separation.

Appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps are terminated by death, resignation, vacation of appointment (by virtue of accepting commission in the Regular Army or acceptance of an appointment in a different grade in the Officers' Reserve Corps), discharge, expiration of term of appointment, and dismissal or dropping from the rolls.

Any Reserve officer may be discharged at any time in the discretion of the President.

Reserve officers who, upon being physically examined prior to reappointment, are found to be physically incapacitated for active service or who have reached the age of 64 years may apply for transfer to the Unassigned Section.

This policy will govern all reappointments which will be effective on or after Jan. 1, 1928.

MICHIGAN RESERVES IN D. C.

COL. CHARLES S. COLE and Capt. Harry Lear, O. R. C., president and secretary, respectively, of the Reserve Officers' Association, of Detroit, Mich., were in Washington this week on official business in connection with their work, as members of the National Defense Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Detroit.

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NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE

A SERIES of Naval Reserve conferences began Jan. 24. In his speech of welcome Admiral Shoemaker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, stressed the importance of the personnel of the reserve understanding the underlying reasons for the department's policies if the maximum results were to be obtained in carrying out the program of reserve activities. He also pointed out that the theoretical principles could not be applied successfully unless their practical functions were sound and the department desired to get the points of view of the representatives of the various districts.

He was followed by Captain W. Pitt Scott, in charge of the Naval Reserve Division in the department, who declared there could be no question that there will be mutual gain as the result of the work which will be accomplished this week.

A list of the officers attending the assembly follows:

Capt. E. A. Evers, Chicago; Comdrs. F. W. Hoffman, Philadelphia; L. W. Hesselman, New York; Lt. Comdr. F. C. Huntoon, Chicago; Comdr. J. T. Nelson, Boston; Lieut. Comdrs. R. T. Brodhead, Detroit; W. C. Tooz, San Francisco; Lt. (jg) J. F. Kiefer, Milwaukee; Comdr. A. F. Nicklett, Cleveland; Comdr. A. F. Woodbine, Los Angeles; Lt. Comdr. L. J. Broyderick, Boston; Lieut. (jg) F. F. Knachel, Indianapolis; Comdrs. C. W. Kelly, Duluth; W. B. Allison, Seattle; H. G. Copeland, Boston; Lt. J. J. Wilkinson, New Orleans; Comdrs. G. F. Schwartz, St. Louis; C. M. Peck, New York; Lts. J. M. McNulty, San Diego, Calif.; R. E. Wilson, Norfolk; R. D. Thomas, Boston; Lt. (jg) W. O. Greene, Boston; Lts. J. W. Iseman, New York; Lt. Comdr. H. W. Schofield, Chicago; Lt. P. E. Gillespie, Chicago, and Lt. (jg) H. A. Boswick, Seattle.

THE Fourth Battalion, U. S. N. R., composed of the Headquarters, 16th and 17th Fleet Divisions, whose headquarters are at Whitestone Landing, Long Island, N. Y., are tendering a review to the Hon. T. D. Robinson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on Friday, Feb. 18, 1927, in the National Guard Armory in Flushing.

The Naval Reserve Armory at White-

stone is inadequate even for the drilling of one division so it was necessary in order to properly hold this review to "borrow" the National Guard Armory at Flushing. The armory will hold about 1,000 people and admission is to be by card only and it is expected that this review will stimulate local interest in the Naval Reserve and assist this organization in obtaining an adequate armory at Whitestone.

During the year 1925-1926 this organization stood one in the Third Naval District in attendance every month and during the present year it is standing near the top.

Lt. Malcolm Mackenzie is the battalion commander, Lt. G. H. Burnham is in command of the Headquarters Division and is executive officer, Lt. (jg) Sampson Scott is in command of the 16th Fleet Division, and Lt. (jg) E. J. Walsh is in command of the 17th Fleet Division.

U. S. M. C. RESERVE.

ENROLLMENT of members of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve Companies in the Marine Corps Institute has been authorized. This will make available to the members of these companies the correspondence school courses that previously had been available only to members of the Regular Marine Corps.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. C. P. SUMMERALL, C. OF S. Lt. Col. W. F. Morrison (F. A.) from detail as member G. S. C., with troops, June 17, and from hdqrs., 7th Corps Area, Fort Omaha, Neb., on arrival of Maj. J. M. Lockett, Inf., and is assigned to 4th F. A., Fort McIntosh, Tex., for duty. (Jan. 21.)

Lt. Col. J. A. Moss (F. A.) from detail as member G. S. C., with troops, June 30, and from duty at hdqrs., 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and assigned to F. A. 2nd Division, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Jan. 21.)

Maj. M. F. Harmon, jr. (A. C.) from detail as member G. S. C., with W. D. G. S., Mar. 11, and will report then in person to Chief of Staff for duty. (Jan. 22.)

Lt. Col. Richard Wetherill (Inf.) from detail as member G. S. C., with W. D. G. S., and from duties in office of Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., June 50, and is then assigned to 10th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (Jan. 24.)

Maj. C. A. Dickinson (F. A.) from detail as member G. S. C., with troops and from hdqrs., 1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass., July 6, and detailed for duty with Org. Res., 7th Corps Area, 340th F. A., Topeka, Kans. (Jan. 24.)

Maj. James Blyth (Inf.) from G. S. C., with W. D. G. S., and from duties in office of Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., June 2, and detailed for duty with Org. Res., 8th Corps Area, 103d Division, Denver, Colo. (Jan. 25.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. HULL, J. A. G. Capt. W. F. Montgomery from 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to sail from San Francisco Feb. 9, for New York, thence to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of J. A. G. (Jan. 25.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM, Q. M. C. The retirement of Brig. Gen. Moses G. Zalinski, asst. to Q. M. C., from active service on Jan. 23, under requirements of act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, announced. He will proceed to his home. (Jan. 22.)

Capt. J. E. Watson detailed in J. A. G. D., Feb. 1, and from Fort Mason, Calif., to report Feb. 1 to 9th Corps Area hdqrs., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for duty at hdqrs. (Jan. 22.)

The appointment of Col. F. H. Pope, Q. M. C., as asst. to Q. M. C., with rank of brig. gen., for 4 years, beginning Jan. 24, announced. (Jan. 24.)

Capt. J. C. O'Dell from Baltimore, Md., to New York and sail June 2 for Canal Zone for duty. (Jan. 25.)

Maj. H. L. Green from Philadelphia, Pa., to New York and sail July 20 for Canal Zone for duty. (Jan. 25.)

Capt. E. A. Mechling from Washington, D. C., to New York and sail May 18 to Philippines for duty. (Jan. 25.)

Capt. E. K. White from Athens, Ga., to New York and sail May 18 to Philippines. 1st Lt. C. E. Cheever from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. C., and sail May 18 to Philippines for duty. (Jan. 25.)

1st Lt. F. H. Kuhn from Kelly Field, Tex., July 1, to Seward, Alaska, for duty with Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system. (Jan. 25.)

1st Lt. H. W. Jones from Seward, Alaska, on completing foreign service, and assigned to duty as student, Q. M. C. School, Philadelphia, Pa., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail from that port to New York, thence to station at Philadelphia. (Jan. 25.)

1st Lt. J. W. Huntress, jr., assigned to 2nd Division, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Jan. 25.)

Following Q. M. C. officers assigned to duty as students, Q. M. C. School, Philadelphia, Pa., on completing foreign service in Philippines: Capt. L. L. Simpson and W. V. Renner. (Jan. 25.)

1st Lt. W. E. Moore assigned to duty as asst. to C. O., Chicago Q. M. Intermediate Depot, Chicago, Ill., on completing foreign service in Panama. (Jan. 25.)

Maj. H. T. Moore assigned to duty as asst. to C. O., Chicago Q. M. Intermediate Depot, Chicago, Ill., on completing foreign service in Panama. (Jan. 25.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S. G.

Medical Corps.

Maj. R. H. Duennen from Washington, D. C., to New York and sail Sept. 9 for San Francisco, Calif., and to duty as medical supply officer, San Francisco general intermediate depot. (Jan. 21.)

Capt. F. C. Tyng from Washington, D. C., to Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty at N. Y. general intermediate depot. (Jan. 21.)

Maj. W. L. Hart from Washington, D. C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty at hdqrs., 6th Corps Area. (Jan. 21.)

Capt. C. A. Newcomb from Fitzsimons Hosp., Denver, Colo., Apr. 1, to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (Jan. 22.)

Maj. H. R. Beery from Fort Douglas, Utah, Apr. 1, to San Francisco, Calif., for duty at Letterman Hosp. (Jan. 22.)

Capt. W. S. Culpepper from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., for duty. (Jan. 22.)

Capt. E. L. Brackney from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty. (Jan. 22.)

Capt. P. G. Capps from duties with Governor of the Panama Canal on completing foreign service, and assigned to duty at

Fort Eustis, Va., on arrival at New York, and on expiration of leave, to duty assigned. (Jan. 25.)

Dental Corps.

Maj. W. S. Smith is retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto. (Jan. 25.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. K. W. WALKER, C. OF F. Maj. S. R. Beard from Fort MacArthur, Calif., on arrival of Maj. H. G. Foster, F. D., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail Feb. 9 for New York, thence to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as property auditor. (Jan. 21.)

Capt. H. M. Denning from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail June 10 for Philippines for duty. (Jan. 24.)

Capt. L. P. Worrall assigned to duty as property auditor, Fort Hayes, Ohio, on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Jan. 24.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJ. GEN. EDGAR JADWIN, C. OF E. 1st Lt. E. H. Coe from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail Mar. 30 for Hawaiian Dept. for duty. (Jan. 21.)

Maj. A. L. Ganahl, now at Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., to Army retiring board, Washington, D. C., for examination. (Jan. 25.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. C. McK. SALTZMAN, C. S. O. The assignment of Lt. Col. G. E. Kump, S. C., as commandant of the Signal School, Fort Monmouth, N. J., from Aug. 14, announced. (Jan. 21.)

CAVALRY.

MAJ. GEN. HERBERT B. CROSBY, C. OF CAV.

Capt. M. S. Daniels, jr., from Fort Riley, Kans., to Washington, D. C., for duty as assistant adjutant, District of Washington. (Jan. 21.)

1st Lt. R. F. Perry from Fort Clark, Tex., to Washington, D. C., for duty with American Battle Monuments Commission. (Jan. 22.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F. A. Capt. L. E. Boren from Dallas, Tex., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail June 9 for Hawaiian Dept., for duty. (Jan. 21.)

Capt. F. T. Gundry from Salt Lake City, Utah, to San Francisco, Calif., and sail June 9 for Hawaiian Dept. for duty. (Jan. 21.)

Capt. O. N. Schiervon from Binghamton, N. Y., to N. Y. C., and sail May 18 for Hawaiian Dept., for duty. (Jan. 21.)

Capt. R. B. Shaw from Madison Brks., N. Y., detailed for duty with Org. Res., 4th Corps Area, with 463rd F. A. Battalion, Charlotte, N. C., for duty. (Jan. 22.)

Capt. Samuel White from Fort Hoyle, Md., detailed at Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, to New York and sail Jan. 28 for San Francisco, Calif., thence to Salt Lake City, Utah, for duty assigned. (Jan. 24.)

Maj. Falkner Heard from Fort Bragg, N. C., to Fort Sill, Okla., between Sept. 5 and 10, for duty as student, F. A. School. (Jan. 25.)

1st Lt. F. A. Henning assigned to 3rd F. A., Fort Benjamin, Ind., on completing foreign service, on arrival at San Francisco, he will sail from that port Feb. 9 for New York, thence on expiration of leave to Fort Benjamin Harrison for duty with 3rd F. A. (Jan. 26.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. ANDREW HERO, C. OF C. A. Maj. W. M. Colvin from Harrisburg, Pa., to New York and sail June 2 for Canal Zone for duty. (Jan. 25.)

Capt. A. J. Lacouture is retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto. (Jan. 25.)

Lt. Col. F. S. Long from Fort Totten, N. Y., detailed for duty with Org. Res., 9th Corps Area, 9th C. A. dist., Los Angeles, Calif., and sail from New York about Apr. 20 for San Francisco, Calif., thence to Los Angeles, for station and duty. (Jan. 26.)

INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. R. H. ALLEN, C. OF INF. Col. J. J. Bradley from Fort Slocum, N. Y., June 30, detailed for duty with Org. Res., 1st Corps Area, with 76th Division, Hartford, Conn., for duty. (Jan. 22.)

Lt. Col. R. J. West from Fort Moultrie, S. C., detailed for duty with Org. Res., 4th Corps Area, with 557th Auxiliary Engr. Bn., Charleston, S. C. (Jan. 22.)

Capt. J. R. Urquhart, Inf., from duty at the Kamehameha School, Honolulu, H. T., and assigned to duty as student, Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., on completing foreign service in Hawaiian Dept. (Jan. 22.)

Following officers assigned to duty as students, Inf. School, Fort Benning, Ga., on completing foreign service in Hawaiian Dept.: 1st Lts. O. R. Rand, D. B. Knight, and L. D. Wallis. (Jan. 22.)

Following assigned to regiment and station indicated on completing foreign service in Hawaiian Dept.: 1st Lts. T. A. Northam, to 12th Inf., Fort Howard, Md.; H. F. Newell, to 3rd Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.; and G. D. Rogers to 17th Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb. (Jan. 22.)

Maj. L. C. Davidson assigned to duty as student Inf. School, Fort Benning, Ga., on completing foreign service in Panama. (Jan. 22.)

1st Lt. H. J. McChrystal assigned to duty as student, Inf. School, Fort Benning, Ga.,

CORPS AREAS

5TH CORPS AREA.

Headquarters, Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio. BRIG. GEN. DWIGHT E. AULTMAN IN TEMPORARY COMMAND. Col. John F. Madden, Chief of Staff.

Capt. H. H. T. Glessner, S. C., assigned to duty as asst. to Signal Offr., 5th Corps Area, with station at Ft. Hayes, Ohio. Capt. H. T. H. Glessner, S. C., in addition to other duties, assume command of 18th Signal Ser. Co., S. C., Ft. Hayes, Ohio, relieving Capt. J. H. Gardner, jr., S. C.

Leaves—Three months, to Capt. C. Perfect, Q. M. C., on arrival at New York City from Hawaiian Dept. Three months, to Capt. E. W. Wilson, F. D., Apr. 1. Three months, to 1st Lt. J. J. Baker, 11th Inf., Feb. 15.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters, Fort Shafter, T. H. MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. LEWIS, CMDR. Col. Abraham G. Lott, Chief of Staff.

Col. H. M. Merriam, C. A. C., Hdqrs. Hawaiian Separate Coast Art. Brig., Ft. Shafter, sail from Honolulu June 22 to San Francisco, and on expiration of leave, to duty, 14th Coast Art., Ft. Worden, Wash.

1st Lt. H. L. Coates, 19th Inf., Schofield Brks., sail from Honolulu Mar. 4 to San Francisco, and on expiration of leave, to duty, 25th Inf., Nogales, Ariz.

2nd Lt. H. M. Fey, 4th Obsr. Squad, A. C., Wheeler Field, Schofield Brks., assigned to duty with 5th Composite Group, Luke Field, T. H.

Leaves—One month, 25 days, to 1st Lt. H. L. Coates, 19th Inf., Schofield Brks., Mar. 4. One month's sick leave to 1st Lt. D. B. Knight, 35th Inf., now on temp. duty at Kilauea Military Camp, Hawaii. Two months, on arrival at San Francisco, Calif., to 1st Lt. W. H. Obenour, 8th F. A., Schofield Brks.

on completing foreign service in Panama. (Jan. 22.)

Following officers assigned to duty as students, Inf. School, Fort Benning, Ga., on completing foreign service in Philippines: Capt. M. D. McAllister; 1st Lt. C. R. Farmer; 2nd Lts. R. E. Marshall and J. M. Pesek. (Jan. 22.)

Following officers assigned as indicated on completing foreign service in Philippines: 1st Lt. M. C. Neff, to 2nd Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich.; 2nd Lt. O. L. Beal, to 11th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; and R. L. Dulaney, to 11th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Jan. 22.)

1st Lt. C. E. Haswell assigned to 16th Inf., Fort Jay, N. Y., on completing foreign service in Hawaiian Dept. (Jan. 22.)

Col. J. T. Dean from duty in connection with recruiting, New York City, detailed for duty with Org. Res., 2nd Corps Area, 77th Division, N. Y. C. (Jan. 24.)

Capt. C. D. Alway detailed as commandant of the Army Music School, Washington, D. C., May 1, vice Capt. R. G. Sherman, Inf., relieved that date. Capt. Alway is relieved from assignment with 5th Inf., and from duty at Fort Williams, Me., and to Washington Brks., D. C., for station, and report to commandant, Army War College, for any service required of him in connection with post administration; and will also report to commanding general, Dist. of Wash., for duty as commanding officer of the Army band, in addition to duty as commandant of school. (Jan. 24.)

Capt. R. G. Sherman, from Washington Brks., D. C., May 1, and on expiration of leave, to Fort Benning, Ga., between Sept. 1 and 6 for duty as student, Inf. School, Fort Benning, Ga. (Jan. 24.)

1st Lt. T. A. Hoy from Fort Slocum, N. Y., to New York City and sail June 2 for Porto Rico for duty with 65th Inf. (Jan. 24.)

2nd Lt. B. A. Lynch, jr., from Cambridge, Mass., to New York and sail July 20 for Porto Rico for duty with 65th Inf. (Jan. 24.)

Maj. G. W. C. Whiting from Portland, Ore., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail July 2 for Canal Zone for duty with Inf. (Jan. 24.)

Following officers to New York and sail June 2 for Canal Zone: Maj. E. O. Power, 24th Inf., Fort Benning, Ga., and 2nd Lt. James Regan, jr., 12th Inf., Fort Howard, Md. (Jan. 24.)

Following officers from Vancouver Brks., Wash., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail June 2 for Hawaiian Dept. for duty: 2nd Lts. R. W. Stephens and C. W. Van Way, jr. (Jan. 24.)

Following officers from present duties, to New York and sail May 18 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty: 2nd Lts. R. L. Baughman, 3rd Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.; V. E. Phassey, 16th Inf., Fort Jay, N. Y., and B. E. Kunihoim, 13th Inf., Fort Andrews, Mass. (Jan. 24.)

Following officers from duty as indicated to New York and sail May 18 for Philippines for duty: 2nd Lts. Ralph Pulsifer, 34th Inf., Fort Eustis, Va.; R. J. McBride, 13th Inf., Boston, Mass., and J. E. Moore, 5th Inf., Fort Williams, Me. (Jan. 24.)

Following officers from duty indicated to San Francisco, Calif., and sail June 10 for Philippines for duty: Capt. J. F. Butler, 38th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah; 2nd Lts. F. N. Latimer, 17th Inf., Fort Des Moines, Iowa; C. D. Eddleman, 23rd Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; A. E. Schanze, 17th Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb.; and L. W. Gilford, 4th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont. (Jan. 24.)

Lt. Col. W. J. O'Loughlin from Presidio (Continued on Next Page.)

NAVY

Jan. 20, 1927.

Capt. J. B. Gay, to duty 14th Nav. Dist. Comdr. H. J. Abbott, to Off. in Chg., Navy Retg. Sta., Salt Lake City, Utah. Lt. Comdr. J. C. Delpino, to U. S. S. Bridge; R. Gatewood, to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., for observation; S. G. Moore, to Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Lts. F. R. Buse, to Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C.; A. T. Emerson, to Nav. Insp. of Ord., Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. M. Fechteler, to Naval Academy; M. B. Gardner, to VF Sqdn. Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.; W. H. Gregg, to U. S. S. Bridge; R. E. Webb, to Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdr. C. H. Savage (M. C.), to Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va. Lt. L. Lee (S. C.), to Rec. Ship, San Francisco. Ch. Gun. W. Eberlin, to U. S. S. Nitro. Ch. Mach. T. F. Fahy, to U. S. S. Vestal.

Jan. 21, 1927.

Lts. H. Bye, to Naval Ammun. Depot, Dover (Lake Denmark), N. J.; W. M. Dillon, to VF Sqdn. 5, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.; J. Perry, to duty involving flying. Lt. (j. g.) DeLong Mills, to Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J. Ensign Charles A. Bond, to Asiatic Station. Lt. (j. g.) Harold W. Naackel (M. C.), to resignation accepted April 30, 1927. Lts. F. C. Beck (S. C.), to U. S. S. Quail; H. R. Hubbard (S. C.), to Naval Station, Guam; Clifford W. LeRoy (S. C.), to Naval Station, Guam. Ch. Bosn. Oscar Lee, det. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Gun. W. F. Condit, to U. S. S. Milwaukee. Ch. Pay Clk. James E. M. Moore, to continue treat. Nav. Hosp., New York. J. F. Marsden, to U. S. S. Milwaukee.

The following dispatch orders was received from CinC. Asiatic, dated January 20, 1927: Lt. Comdr. J. E. Houghton (M. C.), to Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

Jan. 22, 1927.

Comdr. J. T. Bowers, to command U. S. S. Neches; A. A. Bristol, to U. S. S. Arizona; A. S. Rees, to Bd. of Insp. & Survey, Pac. Coast Section, San Francisco; G. W. Simpson, to duty navigating officer, U. S. S. Wyoming. Lt. Comdr. G. W. Dugger, Jr., to U. S. S. Relief.

Lts. H. C. Fitz, to duty dist. commun. officer, 6th Nav. Dist.; F. N. Sayre, to Nav. Reserve Officers' Trng. Corps Unit, Georgia School of Tech., Atlanta, Ga.; J. W. Storm, to U. S. S. Tennessee; H. W. Stratton, to U. S. S. Argonne; E. A. Whited, to Navy Yard, N. Y.

Ens. C. A. Ferriter, to Asiatic Station; F. M. Heddens, to U. S. S. Cincinnati; J. S. Holtzclaw, to Asiatic Station; R. N. Lyon, to Asiatic Station; C. F. Malone, to Asiatic Station.

Ens. D. J. McCallum, to Asiatic Station; T. J. McGeoy, to Asiatic Station; W. P. McGirr, to Asiatic Station; C. C. Ray, to Asiatic Sta.

Lts. N. E. Disbrow (S. C.), to Rec. Ship, San Francisco; H. F. Hake (S. C.), to continue duty, Nav. Supply Depot, San Diego, Calif.; J. C. Masters (S. C.), to continue duty Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; W. A. Settle (S. C.), to U. S. S. Chaumont.

Gun. G. G. Gibson, to temp. duty 3rd Nav. Dist., New York, N. Y. Ch. Pay Clk. H. H. Koppang, to Commissary Store, San Diego, Calif. Pay Clk. S. F. Everett, to Rec. Ship, San Francisco. Lieut. E. V. A. Failing, to Rec. Ship, Boston, Mass.

(Continued on Page 517.)

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS.

January 26, 1927.

Rear Admiral J. R. P. Pringle, Capt. N. W. Post, Comdr. A. S. Dysart, Lt. Comdr. J. H. Carson, Lt. B. L. Hailey, Lt. (j. g.) W. A. Graham.

Medical Corps.

Rear Adm. C. H. T. Lowndes, Capt. J. P. Haynes, Comdr. J. B. Helm, Lt. Comdr. E. L. McDermott, Lt. J. M. Brewster.

Dental Corps.

Comdr. C. Mack, Lt. Comdr. P. H. MacInnis, Lt. Raymond D. Reid.

Supply Corps.

Rear Adm. T. H. Hicks, Capt. R. H. Johnson, Comdr. H. C. Gwynne, Lt. Comdr. C. R. Murray, Lt. E. T. Stewart, jr., Lt. (j. g.) J. C. Molder.

Chaplain Corps.

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. F. L. Albert, Lt. S. W. Salisbury, Lt. (j. g.) (Act. Chap.) C. D. Long.

Construction Corps.

Rear Adm. G. H. Rock, Capt. A. H. Van Keuren, Comdr. F. G. Crisp, Lt. Comdr. W. C. Wade, Lt. R. R. Kelly.

Civil Engineer Corps.

Rear Adm. P. R. Harris, Capt. F. H. Cooke, Comdr. G. Church, Lt. Comdr. H. S. Bear, Lt. E. D. Miller.

U. S. M. C. PROMOTION STATUS.

January 26, 1927.

Last Commissioned. Will make name in grade indicated on next vacancy.

Col. D. C. Dougal. Col. P. M. Rixey, jr. Lt. Col. L. S. Willis. Lt. Col. F. A. Barker. Maj. G. A. Stowel. Maj. A. H. Turnage. Capt. Bernard Dubel. Capt. F. O. Rogers. 1st Lt. H. E. Dunkelberger. 1st Lt. F. W. Biehl.

Army Orders.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

of San Francisco, Calif., to sail from San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 9 for New York, for duty in connection with recruiting, 2nd Corps Area, station, New York City. (Jan. 25.)

Maj. J. D. Burnett from Army War College, Washington Brks., D. C., Aug. 15, to duty in office of Chief of Inf., Washington, D. C. (Jan. 25.)

1st Lt. D. A. Fay assigned to 2nd Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Jan. 26.)

2nd Lt. C. T. Lanham from Fort Howard, Md., to New York and sail Apr. 1, for Canal Zone for duty. (Jan. 26.)

2nd Lt. N. C. Pilet from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail Apr. 1, for Canal Zone for duty. (Jan. 26.)

AIR CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A. C. 2nd Lt. B. P. Heiser from Air Corps Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, Tex., and attached for duty with 2nd Division, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Jan. 22.)

Maj. H. H. Harmon from Washington, D. C., to London, Eng., for duty as assistant military attaché, American Embassy. (Jan. 24.)

Maj. C. L. Tinker from duty as asst. military attaché, American Embassy, London, Eng., to Washington, D. C., for duty with Chief of A. C. (Jan. 24.)

1st Lt. Philip Schwartz (O. D.), to Fort Bragg, N. C., for duty. (Jan. 26.)

LEAVES.

Three months to Lt. Col. W. O. Boswell, G. S., May 28. (Jan. 21.)

Four months to Capt. L. de Jussawick, Q. M. C., Feb. 15, with permission to leave U. S. (Jan. 21.)

Four months to Capt. W. R. McReynolds, May 8. (Jan. 21.)

Three months to 1st Lt. F. R. Whippler, Q. M. C., Jan. 21. (Jan. 21.)

Two months to Capt. J. S. Crawford, O. D., on completing foreign service, with permission to return to U. S. via Europe. (Jan. 22.)

Two months to Capt. J. E. Crandall, M. C., on completing foreign service. (Jan. 22.)

Three months to Col. J. H. Reeves, G. S., May 11. (Jan. 22.)

Two months to Col. G. V. Henry, G. S., on arrival in U. S. (Jan. 24.)

Three months, 24 days, to Maj. C. B. Hazeltine, Cav., July 1, with permission to leave U. S. (Jan. 24.)

Two months to Capt. A. W. Williams, Cav. (Jan. 24.)

Three months to Capt. J. L. Olsen, D. C., Feb. 18. (Jan. 24.)

Three months to Capt. R. M. Copeland, C. of E., May 6. (Jan. 24.)

Leave granted Col. F. B. Hawkins, Inf., extended one month. (Jan. 25.)

Three months to Lt. Col. W. S. Grant, Cav., July 1. (Jan. 25.)

Two months, 15 days, to Capt. P. H. Mallory, Q. M. C., Feb. 1. (Jan. 25.)

Three months to Maj. P. D. Glassford, F. A., July 1, with permission to leave U. S. (Jan. 25.)

Three months, 26 days, to Capt. S. G. Stewart, Cav. (Jan. 26.)

RESIGNATIONS.

The resignation of Maj. C. R. Pollock, M. C., accepted, Jan. 31. (Jan. 25.)

TRANSFERS.

The transfer of 2nd Lt. Lemuel Mathewson, Inf., to F. A., Jan. 23, rank from June 31, 1922, announced. (Jan. 26.)

PROMOTIONS.

The promotion of the following officers is announced: (Jan. 22.)

Quartermaster Corps—Lt. Col. A. K. Baskette to Col., Nov. 21.

Ordnance Department—2nd Lt. P. Schwartz to 1st Lt., Nov. 28.

Signal Corps—1st Lt. D. C. George Schlenker to Capt., Nov. 21.

Cavalry—Capt. W. E. Shipp to Maj., Dec. 11; 1st Lt. R. E. S. Williamson to Capt., Nov. 20; 1st Lt. J. R. W. Diehl to Capt., Nov. 26; 1st Lt. W. H. W. Reinburg to Capt., Dec. 5; 2nd Lt. A. N. Willis to 1st Lt., Nov. 16.

Field Artillery—Capt. R. B. McBride, jr., to Maj., Nov. 13; 1st Lt. R. D. Delehanty to Capt., Dec. 1; 1st Lt. E. H. Almquist to Capt., Dec. 11; 2nd Lt. R. H. Donaldson to 1st Lt., Nov. 13.

Coast Artillery Corps—2nd Lt. J. C. Delaney to 1st Lt., Dec. 6; 2nd Lt. S. Rubin to 1st Lt., Dec. 6.

Infantry—Maj. G. A. Lynch to Lt. Col., Dec. 11; 2nd Lt. C. N. S. Ballou to 1st Lt., Dec. 4; 2nd Lt. W. S. Lewis to 1st Lt., Dec. 12.

Air Corps—2nd Lt. R. H. Clark to 1st Lt., Nov. 21; 2nd Lt. D. W. Norwood to 1st Lt., Dec. 11.

Philippine Scouts—2nd Lt. P. O. C. Sevilla to 1st Lt., Dec. 1.

Medical Corps—1st Lt. K. H. Bailey to Capt., Nov. 22.

Veterinary Corps—1st Lt. R. H. Lewis to Capt., Dec. 13.

ORDERS TO RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. C. W. Sands, U. S. A., ret., now in Seattle, Wash., is placed on active duty, and will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for duty in connection with recruiting. (Jan. 24.)

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Warrant Officer Arthur Klopstock from Governors Island, N. Y., to sail from New York City May 18 for Hawaii for duty. (Jan. 25.)

Warrant Officer William Ryan from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail June 7 for Canal Zone for duty. (Jan. 26.)

Warrant Officer E. J. Reed assigned to duty at Hdqrs., 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on completing foreign service

in Panama, and on expiration of leave. (Jan. 26.)

Warrant Officer J. G. Thompson, Panama Canal Dept., assigned to duty at Hdqrs., 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga., on completing foreign service and on expiration of leave. (Jan. 26.)

Warrant Officer M. J. Lewis from Atlanta, Ga., to New York and sail June 2 for Canal Zone for duty. (Jan. 26.)

Warrant Officer J. H. Worford, Panama Canal Dept., assigned to duty at Hdqrs., 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga., on completing foreign service and on expiration of leave. (Jan. 26.)

Warrant Officer Robert Hippelheuser from Atlanta, Ga., to New York and sail June 2 for Canal Zone for duty. (Jan. 26.)

Warrant Officer E. T. Halstead from Washington, D. C., assigned to duty at Hdqrs., 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, to New York and sail May 18 for San Francisco, for duty assigned. (Jan. 26.)

Warrant Officer E. F. O'Meara, Hawaiian Dept., assigned to duty in office of Chief of Chaplains, Washington, D. C., on completing foreign service and on expiration of leave. (Jan. 26.)

Warrant Officer Albert Grunfeld from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to sail from that port June 9 for Hawaii for duty. (Jan. 26.)

Warrant Officer G. E. Lester from Governors Island, N. Y., assigned to duty at Baritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., Feb. 1. (Jan. 26.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Tech. Sgt. Maurice Berault, Q. M. C., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Jan. 21.)

Mstr. Sgt. J. L. Nash, 10th Inf., at Fort Thomas, Ky. (Jan. 21.)

1st Sgt. Frank Oberle, Q. M. C., at U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y. (Jan. 21.)

1st Sgt. E. P. Breeding, 2nd Division, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Jan. 21.)

Mstr. Sgt. C. C. Boyd, 6th F. A., at Fort Hoyle, Md. (Jan. 22.)

Sgt. Dennis Ashworth, 4th Inf., at Fort Lawton, Wash. (Jan. 22.)

Mstr. Sgt. William Hoar, D. E. M. I., at Berkeley, Calif. (Jan. 24.)

ORGANIZED RESERVES.

Capt. W. V. McCray, Engr. Res., to active duty Feb. 9, at Washington, D. C., for training in connection with procurement activities. (Jan. 21.)

2nd Lt. H. M. Dagg, Q. M. Res., to active duty Feb. 7, at Seattle Q. M. Intermediate Depot, Seattle, Wash., for training. (Jan. 21.)

Col. C. D. Meyer, Q. M. Res., to active duty Feb. 6, at Washington, D. C., for training in connection with procurement activities. (Jan. 22.)

Maj. W. H. Keen, O. D. Res., to active duty Feb. 6, at Washington, D. C., for training in connection with procurement activities. (Jan. 22.)

Capt. W. F. Parkin, jr., A. C. Res., from treatment, Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., to proper station, Langley Field, Va. (Jan. 22.)

Following Q. M. Res., to active duty Jan. 30 at Fort Benning, Ga., for training with constructing Q. M.: 1st Lt. W. B. Houston, 2nd Lts. J. W. Kirby and J. M. Noyes. (Jan. 22.)

Maj. John Curtin, O. D. Res., to active duty Feb. 6, at Washington, D. C., for training in connection with procurement activities. (Jan. 25.)

2nd Lt. R. C. Mottley, C. W. S. Res., to active duty June 16, at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md., for training. (Jan. 25.)

Maj. R. D. Hildebrand, Inf. Res., to active duty May 15, at Fort Benning, Ga., for training at the Infantry School. (Jan. 26.)

1st Lt. F. E. Huish, Q. M. R., to active duty Feb. 6, at Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif., for training at San Francisco general intermediate depot. (Jan. 26.)

2nd Lt. P. D. Wilson, A. C. Res., to active duty Feb. 13, at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, for training. (Jan. 26.)

LATE WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

The following War Department Orders were received too late for classification:

S. O. 22, W. D., JAN. 27, 1927.

Medical Corps.

Maj. A. G. Franklin, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Army and Navy Hosp., Hot Springs National Park, Ark., for treatment.

Cavalry.

2nd Lt. R. A. Gardner, Cav., detailed in A. C., Mar. 1, from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Brooks Field, Tex., for duty and training, Air Corps Primary Flying School.

Field Artillery.

Capt. H. R. Hanson detailed in A. C., Mar. 1, and from Harrisburg, Pa., to Brooks Field, Tex., Mar. 1, to Air Corps Primary Flying School for duty and training.

1st Lt. J. H. Corridon from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of Chief, Militia Bureau.

Capt. W. E. Kneass from Presidio of Monterey, Calif., July 1, detailed instr., F. A., Colo. N. G., Denver, Colo., for duty and station.

Coast Artillery.

Following C. A. officers assigned to 12th C. A., Fort Monroe, Va., on completing foreign service in Philippines: Capt. J. C. Ruddell, F. A. Hause, and S. E. Wolfe. They will be relieved from 12th C. A., Sept. 13, to report for duty as students, Coast Artillery School.

Following C. A. officers assigned to duty as students, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., on completing foreign service in Hawaiian Dept.: Maj. W. T. Scott, W. C. Foote, F. E. Emery, jr., R. T. Gibson, Capt. C. J. Smith and W. R. Stewart.

Capt. R. M. Levy assigned to 12th C. A., Fort Monroe, Va., on completing foreign service in Hawaiian Dept., and will be relieved from 12th C. A., Sept. 13, to report for duty as student, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

Following officers assigned to duty as student, Coast Artillery School, Fort Mon-

roe, Va., on completing foreign service in Panama Canal Dept.: Maj. J. S. Smylie, W. P. Cherrington and Capt. J. J. O'Hare.

Following C. A. officers assigned to 12th C. A., Fort Monroe, Va., on completing foreign service in Panama Canal Dept.: Capt. W. S. Phillips and C. E. Cotter. They will be relieved from 12th C. A., Sept. 13, to report for duty as students Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

Following C. A. officers assigned to duty as students, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., on completing foreign service in Hawaiian Dept.: Capt. F. S. Swett, 1st Lts. R. T. Chaplin, A. E. Wilson, P. W. Cole and J. W. Dyer.

Following O. A. Officers assigned to 12th C. A., Fort Monroe, Va., on completing foreign service in Hawaiian Dept.: Capt. V. W. Hall, D. R. Norris, 1st Lts. E. L. Supple, R. A. Knapp, S. E. Willard; 2nd Lts. C. B. Wahle, J. H. Pitzer and F. N. Parsons. They will be relieved from 12th C. A., Sept. 13 to report for duty as students, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

Following C. A. officers assigned to 12th F. A., Fort Monroe, Va., on completing foreign service in Philippine Dept.: A. W. Waldron, B. B. Blair, 1st Lt. P. W. George, W. H. Burns, C. O. Gunn, W. R. Ellis; 2nd Lts. A. J. Wick, F. C. McConnell, F. B. Kane, Granger Anderson and J. F. Simmons. They will be relieved from the 12th C. A., Sept. 13, to report as students, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. J. H. Featherstone assigned to duty as student, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., on completing foreign service in Philippine Dept.

Following C. A. officers assigned to duty as students, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., on completing foreign service in Panama Canal Dept.: Capt. A. M. Lawrence and 1st Lt. H. T. Turnbull.

Infantry.

Maj. W. C. Philson from Augusta, Me., Aug. 7, assigned to 5th Inf., Fort Williams, Harbor of Portland, Me., for duty.

Col. P. H. Mulla, now at Letterman Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Army retiring board, Hdqrs., 9th Corps Area, for examination.

Leaves.

Four months to Capt. R. G. Sherman, Inf., May 15.

Two months, 6 days, to Capt. G. W. Rogers, M. C., Mar. 9.

Two months to Maj. James Blyth, G. S., June 2.

Three months to Capt. J. G. Fuller, V. C., on arrival in New York.

Three months to Lt. Col. C. B. Stone, jr., G. S., May 26.

Resignations.

Resignation of 2nd Lt. F. L. Lazarus, C. A., Feb. 14, accepted.

Organized Reserves.

Following reserve officers to active duty Mar. 11, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., reporting not later than Mar. 13, for course for reserve officers at the Command and General Staff School, for three months: Col. W. M. Wilder, Inf. Res.; Lt. Col. W. S. Barker, F. A. Res.; R. L. Cole, Inf. Res.; R. S. Davis, Med. Res.; H. M. Howe, Inf. Res.; William Kirby (Mstr. Sgt., U. S. A., retired), Cav. Res.; W. C. Lawrence, jr., A. G. Res.; C. E. Lockhart, Inf. Res.; J. I. Marks, Q. M. Res.; G. H. Ross, jr., Inf. Res.; W. C. Smith, Inf. Res.; A. C. Turner, M. I. Res.; Maj. Othel Baxter, Cav. Res.; R. C. Bishop, F. A. Res.; S. L. Gordon, Inf. Res., and F. H. Phipps, C. W. Res.

Following reserve officers to active duty Mar. 12, and Leavenworth, Kan., reporting not later than Mar. 13, for course for reserve officers at the Command and General Staff School for 3 months: Lt. Col. W. E. Palmer, Sig. Res.; J. B. Seymour, Inf. Res.; Maj. H. H. Glidden, Inf. Res.; Eugene Maynor, F. A. Res.; Giddings Stone, Cav. Res.

Following reserve officers ordered to active duty Mar. 10, and to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., reporting not later than Mar. 13, for course for reserve officers at the Command and General Staff School for three months: Lt. Col. W. C. Hinman and Maj. R. C. Keene.

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS.

Promotions and Vacancies on Promotion List (Cumulative) Since Jan. 21, 1927.

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Samuel B. McIntyre, Fin. Dept., No. 19 on page 147, July Army List and Directory.

Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—Linwood E. Hanson, Q. M. C.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel—Charles B. Stone, jr., Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Charles H. Patterson, C. A. C., No. 607 on page 149.

Last nomination to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Clifford Jones, C. A. C.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Major—Louis C. Brinton, jr., C. A. C.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Fay S. Prickett, F. A., No. 2339 on page 155.

Last nomination to the grade of Major—James M. Crane, F. A.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Captain—Lucien S. S. Berry, Cav.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Salvador F. Reyes, P. S., No. 552 on page 166.

Last nomination to the grade of Captain—Arthur B. Cusins, Ord. Dept.

Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—Lloyd VanH. Durfee, Inf.

Senior First Lieut. if vacancy were filled—Desmond O'Keefe, F. A.

Last promotion to the grade of First Lieutenant—Albert J. Wick, C. A. C., No. 8521 on page 177.

Last nomination to the grade of First Lieutenant—Grady D. Epps, Inf.

Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—Frank C. McConnell, C. A. C.

Senior Second Lieutenant if vacancy were filled—Dale P. Mason, Sig. C.

Vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant—154.

NICARAGUA PEACE SEEN.

HOPES for a peaceful settlement of Nicaragua's internal difficulties in the near future is seen by official Washington as a result of the development of the peace moves by the warring factions.

Reports reaching the State Department indicate that peace proposals have been made by President Diaz and counter proposals which, in effect, are an acceptance, have been made by the Liberal leader.

According to press dispatches and official reports, Rear Admiral Julian Latimer, accompanied by Lt. Col. James J. Meade and the members of the Admiral's staff, have arrived at Managua, bringing with him Sacasa's acceptance of the peace terms, the acceptance being "with reservations."

Much comment is heard in naval and other official circles of the able manner in which Admiral Latimer has handled a difficult and serious situation. While he has kept in constant and close communication with the Navy and State Department it is known that Washington has relied on his advice and information and that in many instances he has acted on his own initiative, and at times has kept the "big stick" in evidence.

MUSCLE SHOALS HEARINGS.

ONCE again the House Committee on

Military Affairs has announced its determination that Muscle Shoals nitrate plant shall be maintained for the purposes for which it was originally constructed, i. e., munitions in time of war, and fertilizers in time of peace, and both on the floor of the House and in the committee meetings now being held have the members stated in unequivocal terms that if this can not be done through the leasing of the properties to a private corporation on satisfactory terms the Government must operate the plant.

During a discussion of the proposition in the House, Chairman Snell, of the Rules Committee, stated that the Government should go ahead and operate the plant if no satisfactory bid could be secured. Mr. James, of the Military Affairs Committee, stated that that committee was going ahead with consideration of the subject and would report back to the House either a bill carrying a satisfactory bid, or one providing for Government operation.

CLOTHS FOR OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.

SOME new instructions have been compiled relative to samples of standard cloths and shades for uniforms for officers of the Army.

Paragraph 1 of the revision of A. R. 600-35, now in the process of publication prescribes: "1. Approved samples, specifications and fitting of uniform.—a. Samples of the adopted shades and standard cloths for officers' uniforms will be maintained in the offices of chiefs of branches and at the headquarters of all corps areas, departments, District of Washington, exempted stations, general and special service schools, United States Military Academy and large stations."

Secretary of War Davis stated this week that the samples prescribed therein will be distributed as soon as prepared and available and individual requests for same are unnecessary and cannot be considered.

NAVY SHIP STANDING.

FOLLOWING is the standing of the highest of the following classes of vessels in the United States Navy in Engineering for the year to 1 January, 1927:

Tender Class: (1) Black Hawk, (2) Langley, (3) Shawmut, (4) Bushnell, (5) Melville, (6) Antares, (7) Procyon, (8) Dobbin, (9) Holland, (10) Jason.

Transport Class: (1) Kanawha, (2) Vega, (3) Bridge, (4) Sirius, (5) Gold Star, (6) Arctic, (7) Kittery, (8) Henderson, (9) Brazos, (10) Patoka.

COL. HODGES REFUSED LEAVE.

IN refusing to grant an application by Lt. Col. Campbell B. Hodges, U. S. A., commandant of cadets at the U. S. M. A., for leave in order to accept a position as president of the Louisiana State University, the War Department is following out the law, it is stated. It is provided that an Army officer cannot be granted leave to accept a civil office, and the State law of Louisiana declares the position in question is a civil office.

Transport Services Belong Under Board

(Continued from First Page.)

Practically all of it was furnished by them before the war. Since then our trade has increased in great proportions and, if we so choose, we can permit foreign lines to avail themselves of all the increased traffic. However, Congress has decided that this course shall not be taken. In the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 a policy of creating a merchant marine adequate for the greater portion of our own foreign commerce and of suitable types of vessels for use by the Army and Navy in case of war or national emergency has been established. Moreover, the Act favors the proposition that this merchant marine shall ultimately be owned and operated by private American citizens.

In adopting the Merchant Marine Act the Government undertook the responsibility of doing what is necessary to promote shipping under our flag. The Shipping Board was created in its present form to act as agent for the Government to this end. The Board is empowered to establish shipping over necessary trade routes and to transfer the business of these routes to proper private hands. It is also empowered to recommend that certain aids to private shipping be extended by the Government. Patronage of private lines when opportunity offers is such an aid. It is one of the most desirable because it means definite arrangements to pay for services rendered.

Wants Transport Services.

The present Army and Navy Transport and the Panama Steamship Line business should be turned over to the American Merchant Marine and a joint commission consisting of representatives of the Army and Navy and the Shipping Board created to provide for Army and Navy transport needs. Service which is required to points where the Board does not maintain lines or which private American ships do not touch, would be created and placed on the same basis as the Board's other services.

The principal needs are services for the West Indies, the Canal Zone, and in the trans-Pacific trade. There is at present a private American line running across the Pacific and giving much more frequent service to Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, than the Army and Navy ever dreamed of. I believe this service should handle the Government's business to and from these points. Undoubtedly the owner of this line is ready to equip his vessels with any special facilities the Army and Navy deem necessary and would even set aside a special ship for transporting dangerous cargoes.

The Panama Steamship Line, run by the War Department, is a going concern doing business with private shippers on a commercial basis. It loses money on its Government traffic and makes it up by chartering commercial vessels to carry goods in a commercial way. Paralleling the Panama Steamship Line is a line of two Army transports operated between New York and Panama. In all, there are four passenger ships running over the route. The Shipping Board would consolidate them into one line and provide whatever additional cargo tonnage is necessary to handle the present traffic. If this is done, I have no doubt that the Board can secure a private owner for the vessels under an agreement to run the ships and build new ones.

Part of the business now handled by the Government could be taken over by present private lines in the trade, and some of it could be handled by present Shipping Board lines passing through the West Indies. It would seem to be possible to develop a new cargo service to be operated between the North Atlantic ports of the United States and ports of the West Indies if necessary and ultimately sell it to American citizens for operation.

The advantages of such a program are manifold. From the Government's point of view, the service available would be greatly augmented and the cost would be less. The ships would be kept in condition at private expense and the business would be such as to provide proper replacement of vessels. From the standpoint of the merchant marine, shipping men would be given some real assurance

U. S. FLEET DIRECTORY

CORRECTED TO JAN. 27, 1927.

Adm. Charles F. Hughes, Commander in Chief, U. S. S. Seattle (flagship), at Guantanamo, Cuba.

Address mail as follows: Vessels of Battleship Divisions and Train Squadron 2 "Care of Postmaster, San Pedro, Calif.;" vessels of Destroyer Squadrons, Air Squadron and Submarine Divisions "Care of Postmaster, San Diego, Calif.;" Vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York City.

BATTLE FLEET.

Adm. R. H. Jackson, Commander in Chief (flagship) California, San Francisco, Calif., to San Pedro, Calif.

Battleship Divisions.

Vice Adm. L. R. de Steiguer, Commander. Division Three—Nevada, Oklahoma, Arizona, San Pedro, Calif.; Pennsylvania, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Division Four—Mississippi, San Francisco; New Mexico, San Pedro, Calif.; Idaho, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Division Five—Colorado, West Virginia, Tennessee, San Pedro, Calif.; Maryland, San Francisco, Calif.

Destroyer Squadron.

Rear Adm. Luke McNamee, Commandant. Rigel, San Diego; McDermut, Altair, San Diego; Omaha, at San Diego; Melville, Mare Island, Calif.

Squadron Eleven—Decatur (leader), San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty—Doyen, Mare Island; Meyer, San Diego, Calif.; Henshaw, Sinclair, San Diego, Calif.; McCawley, San Diego, Calif.; Moody, San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-one—Farragut, William Jones, Zeilin, Percival, San Diego; J. F. Burnes, San Diego; Somers, San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-two—Farquhar, Reno, Kennedy, Paul Hamilton, Bremerton, Wash.; Stoddert, Bremerton, Wash.; Thompson, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Squadron Twelve—Litchfield (leader), at San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-four—Sloat, Shirk, Mare Island; Kidder at San Diego; Yarrowburgh, Wood, La Vallette, San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-five—Chase, Marcus, at San Diego, Calif.; Mervine, San Diego, Calif.; Smith, Selfridge, San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-six—Farenholt, Mare Island; Macdonough, Corry, Sumner, Hull, San Diego, Calif.; Melvin, San Diego, Calif.

Aircraft Squadrons.

Capt. J. M. Reeves, Commander. Langley, at San Diego; Aroostook, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Gannet, San Pedro, Calif.

Submarine Divisions.

R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, R-7, R-8, R-9, R-10, R-11, R-12, R-13, R-14, R-15, R-16, R-17, R-18, R-19, R-20, at Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Holland (tender), S-28, S-24, S-25, S-26, San Diego, Calif.; S-27, S-29, Mare Island, Calif.; S-14, S-15, S-16, S-17, at Mare Island, Calif.; S-4, S-6, S-9, S-7, S-8, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

BASE FORCE.

Rear Adm. W. W. Phelps, Commander, Procyon (F), Mare Island, Calif.

Mine Squadron 2—Burns, Ludlow, Whippoorwill, Tanager, Hawaiian waters.

Train Squadron 1—Antares, Vestal, Mercy, Guantanamo Bay; Bridge, to Guantanamo, Cuba; Brazos, Guantanamo, to Port Arthur, Tex.

Train Squadron 2—Relief, San Pedro; Kanawha, Bremerton, Wash.; Arctic, San Francisco, Calif.; Neches, San Pedro, Calif.; Medusa, San Pedro; Cuyama, at San Diego, Calif.

FORCES IN ATLANTIC.

SCOUTING FLEET.

Vice Adm. A. H. Robertson, Commander.

Battleship Division.

Wyoming, at Hampton Roads, Va.; Utah, at Boston, Mass.; New York, at Norfolk, Va.; Florida, Texas, Arkansas, Colon to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Light Cruiser Division.

Division Two—Richmond, Guantanamo Bay; Marblehead, Bragman's Bluff, Nic.; Trenton, Guantanamo Bay.

Division Three—Detroit, Boston, Mass.; Milwaukee, en route to Bluefields, Nicaragua; Raleigh, Guantanamo Bay; Cincinnati, Corinto, Nic.

Destroyer Squadron.

Rear Adm. N. E. Irwin, Commander. Concord (flagship), Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Putnam, Gonaives, Haiti.

Squadron Nine—Dallas (leader), Whitney, Gonaives, Haiti.

Division Twenty-six—Worden, Converse, Flusser, Dale, Billingsley, Gonaives, Haiti; Reid, at Philadelphia.

of the Government's support as contemplated in the Merchant Marine Act. Government patronage of commercial ships would stimulate traffic on them. The private merchantmen in the trades affected would be assured of a certain volume of business and with it as a nucleus could succeed.

Recent investigation showed that the Government's expenses for these transport services and the gross earnings of the Panama Steamship Line amount to about \$10,000,000 each year. This represents the approximate amount of business which the Government is withholding from commercial shipping in these trades. The figure does not take into consideration the advertising value which would be gained through Govern-

ment patronage. These benefits would assist private ships to operate profitably and their services to be developed without added cost to the Government.

We have recently transmitted to the Secretaries of War and Navy copies of a report prepared by the Bureau of Operations of the Shipping Board on the question of the Federal marine transport services. An effort will be made to work this out with these departments for the interest of all concerned.

It is uneconomical and unsound for the Government to maintain ships in competition with privately owned American vessels where the merchant vessels can handle the business. The conditions which precipitated the establishment of these transport services no longer exist.

Division Twenty-seven—Osborne, Gonaives, Haiti; Coghlan, Hampton Roads, Va.; Preston, Bruce, Norfolk, Va.; Lamson, Charles Ausburne, Gonaives, Haiti.

Division Thirty-eight—Borie, San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua; John D. Edwards, Pearl Lagoon, Nicaragua; Smith-Thompson, Gonaives, Haiti; Barker, Corinto, Nic., to sea; Whipple, Tracy, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Squadron Fourteen—Hopkins (leader), Dobbin, Gonaives, Haiti.

Division Forty—Kane, New York Yard; Lawrence, Gilmer, Brooks, Hatfield, Humphreys, Gonaives, Haiti.

Division Forty-one—Childs, Sturtevant, Overton, Gonaives, Haiti; McFarland, Norfolk, Va.; King, J. K. Paulding, Norfolk, Va.

Division Forty-two—Barry, Sands, Gonaives, Haiti; Reuben James, Gonaives to Colon, C. Z.; Goff, Pearl Lagoon, Nic.; Williamson, Prinzapolka, Nic.; Bainbridge, New York Navy Yard.

Aircraft Squadrons.

Capt. J. J. Raby, Commander. Wright, Key West, Fla.; Teal, Cienfuegos, Cuba; Sandpiper, Key West, Fla.

CONTROL FORCE.

Rear Adm. H. H. Christy.

U. S. S. Camden (F), Pensacola, Fla.

Mine Squadron 1—Shawmut, Mahan, Mallard, Maury, Key West, Fla.; Lark, Boston, Mass.

Submarine Division—O-3, S-3, New London, Conn.; T-3, Philadelphia, Pa.; S-49, S-50, Drv Tortugas, Fla.; O-1, O-2, S-1, Portsmouth, N. H.

Bushnell (tender), S-13, S-11, S-10, S-12, Pensacola, Fla.

S-19, S-23, S-21, S-22, Pensacola, Fla.; S-18, New London, Conn.; S-20, Key West, Fla.

O-4, O-6, O-7, O-8, O-9, O-10, Coco Solo, C. Z.

S-42, S-43, S-44, S-45, S-46, S-47, Coco Solo, C. Z.; Argonne, Corinto, Nicaragua; V-1, V-2, V-3, Perlas Island.

U. S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Adm. C. S. Williams, Commander in Chief.

Flagship, Huron.

Pittsburgh (flagship), Shanghai, China. Send mail to Asiatic Station via Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.

Asheville, Shanghai, China; Elcano, Ichang, General Alava, Cavite, P. I.; Isabel, Hankow, China; Huron, Guam; Monocacy, at Ansin, China; Palos, Hankow, to Kiukiang, Pecos, Cavite; Penguin, Kiukiang, China; Pigeon, Hankow; Sacramento, Shanghai, China; Villalobos at Hankow, China; Helena, Hongkong, China; Pampanga, Canton, China.

Destroyer Squadron.

Paul Jones (flagship), Olongapo, P. I.; Black Hawk (leader), Cavite, P. I.

Division Thirty-nine—Bulmer, Wuhu; McLeish, Chinkiang, Simpson, Nanking; McCormick, Shanghai, China; Edsall, Shanghai; Parrott, Pagoda Anchorage, China.

Division Forty-three—John D. Ford, Shanghai, China; Pillsbury, en route to Manila; Stewart, Manila, P. I.; Pope, Hankow; Peary, Shanghai, China; Truxton, Hankow, China.

Division Forty-five—Hulbert, Noa, Wm. B. Preston, Cavite, P. I.; Pruitt, Sicard, Preble, Manila, P. I.

Submarine Division.

Beaver (tender), S-31, S-35, S-38, S-37, S-34, Canopus (tender), S-36, S-39, S-40, S-41, Olongapo, P. I.; S-33, Manila, P. I.

Mine Detachment.

Rizal, Hart, Olongapo, P. I.; Bittern, Finch, Olongapo, P. I.

Air Force.

Jason, Manila; Avocet, Olongapo, P. I.; Heron, Olongapo, P. I.

NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE.

Vice Adm. Guy H. Burrage, Commander. Memphis (flagship), Bizerta, Tunis; Scorpion, Venice, Italy; Case, Islerwood, Naples, Italy; Lardner, Sharkey, Marseilles, France; Breck, Toucy, Bizerta, Tunis.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. Julian L. Latimer, Commander. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Rochester (flagship), Corinto, Nic.; Galveston, Corinto, Nic.; Denver, Bluefields, Nic.; Tulsa, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; Cleveland, Rio Grande, Nicaragua.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chaumont, Mare Island, Calif.; Hannibal, Gulf of Batabano, Cuba; Nokomis, Cay Francis, Cuba; Henderson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mayflower, Washington, D. C.; Niagara, Navy Yard, Philadelphia; Patoka, Key West, Fla., to Newport, R. I.

Navy Orders.

(Continued from Page 515.)

Jan. 25, 1927.

Capt. T. A. Kearney, to temp. duty Rec. Ship, New York; Comdr. A. G. Dibrell, to Insp. of Central and West Central Rtg. Divs., Chicago, Ill.; Lt. Comdr. J. C. Delapino, to U. S. S. New York; Lts. T. C. Lonnquest, to Bu. Aero; J. B. McGovern, to Naval Academy.

Lts. (j.g.) R. W. Bedilion, to Naval Academy; G. R. Cooper, to Naval Academy; W. A. Goldsmith, to U. S. S. Niagara; W. D. Hoover, to Naval Academy; H. G. Rickover, to Naval Academy; Ens. J. P. Carney, to continue duty U. S. S. S-16 until further instructions; H. V. B. Madsen, to Naval Academy; G. L. Todd, to Naval Academy; Lt. R. E. Snedaker (SC), to duty nearest Rec. Ship in U. S.

Jan. 26, 1927.

Capt. W. Evans, ret., duty as Governor Virgin Islands. Comdr. A. T. Beauregard, to Rec. Ship, New York; C. C. Gill, to Rec. Ship, New York. Lt. Comdr. W. E. Malloy, to c. f. o., U. S. S. Saratoga. Lts. V. W. Grady, to Naval Academy; A. S. Johnson, to Navy Yard, N. Y.; N. M. Kindell, to Naval Academy; S. J. Michael, to Naval Air Sta., Coco Solo, C. Z.; R. H. Quynn, to Nav. Trng. Sta., Nav. Oper. Base, Hampton Rds., Va.; C. A. Rumble, to Naval Academy; J. A. Terhune, to Naval Academy; W. N. Updegraff, to Naval Air Station, Canal Zone; G. A. Seitz, to Naval Academy.

Lts. (j. g.) A. L. Becker, to Naval Academy; J. S. Crenshaw, to Naval Academy; B. K. Culver, to Naval Academy; R. A. J. English, to Naval Academy; C. O. Glisson, to Naval Academy; R. B. McRight, to Naval Academy; R. C. Strong, Jr., to Naval Academy; D. O. Zearbaugh (M. C.), to U. S. S. Pennsylvania.

Lts. E. A. Hyland (D. C.), to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.; F. C. Dunham (S. C.), to disb. off. Navy Yard, Puget Sound Wash. Lt. (j. g.) W. E. Tripp (S. C.), to Commissary Store, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Lt. W. F. Hamberger (C. C.), to Bu. C. & R. Ch. Pay Clk. C. L. Elkins, to Nav. powder Factory, Indianhead, Md.

U. S. M. C. Orders.

Jan. 25, 1927.

First Lt. F. B. Gettoge, to Recruiting District of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.

The following Marine Gunners were appointed Chief Marine Gunners on Jan. 13, 1927, to rank from the dates indicated:

To rank from June 10, 1926: No. 1, R. F. Shingluff; No. 2, T. Quigley; No. 3, J. J. Mahoney; No. 4, W. O. Corbin; No. 6, F. Baptist; No. 8, S. M. Bankert; No. 9, F. Luaders; No. 10, W. R. Perry; No. 11, J. F. Evans; No. 12, W. S. Robinson; No. 13, W. L. Erdman; No. 14, J. Diskin; No. 15, W. T. Crawford; No. 16, E. Reagan; No. 17, A. Anderson; No. 18, O. Wieg; No. 19, C. A. Lloyd; No. 20, E. J. Lloyd; No. 21, R. C. Vardy.

No. 22, J. E. Stamper; No. 23, J. Y. Astin; No. 24, J. S. McNulty; No. 25, M. Micken; No. 26, J. J. Andrews; No. 27, F. F. Puttammer; No. 28, A. D. Ryan; No. 29, E. T. Ozabal; No. 30, J. Roeller; No. 31, F. F. Wallace; No. 32, H. Ogden; No. 33, D. Loomis; No. 34, J. Faragher; No. 35, A. O. Halter; No. 36, W. Liske; No. 37, L. F. Jensen; No. 38, W. J. Holloway; No. 39, W. A. Buckley; and No. 40, C. B. Loring.

J. J. Harrington, to rank from Aug. 8, 1926; C. A. Johnson, to rank from Nov. 12, 1926; and E. Kellison, to rank from Nov. 13, 1926.

The following Quartermaster Clerks were appointed Chief Quartermaster Clerks on Jan. 13, 1927, to rank from June 10, 1926:

No. 1, J. W. Mueller; No. 3, H. H. Rethman; No. 5, D. L. Forde; No. 7, A. P. Hastings; No. 8, E. B. Bradys; No. 9, E. C. Smith; No. 10, J. D. Mimmy; No. 11, W. W. Fentress; No. 12, H. H. Couvrette; No. 13, R. W. Jeter; No. 14, C. C. Carroll; No. 15, N. Johnston; No. 16, C. Wald; No. 17, W. R. Affleck; No. 18, P. H. Kelly; No. 19, W. C. Walker; No. 20, B. Eagan.

No. 21, C. Seick; No. 24, J. H. Swan; No. 25, J. E. Reamy; No. 26, C. C. Hall; No. 27, J. Lippert; No. 28, N. Rainier; No. 29, C. F. Burrall; No. 30, W. J. Gray; No. 32, A. F. Schonefeld; No. 33, R. L. Willis; No. 34, Samuel E. Conley; No. 35, D. C. Buscall; No. 36, C. A. Burton; No. 38, F. E. Davis; No. 40, P. J. Grealy; and No. 42, J. F. Dickey.

The following Pay Clerks were appointed Chief Pay Clerks on Jan. 13, 1927, to rank from the dates indicated:

To rank from June 10, 1926: No. 1, F. J. Maloney; No. 2, F. S. Parsons; No. 4, A. S. Robinson; No. 5, W. D. Huston; No. 6, D. Keating; No. 7, O. E. Gutmann; No. 9, J. W. Norris; No. 10, W. H. May; No. 11, G. H. Mulligan; No. 12, C. A. Voss; No. 13, M. E. Richardson; No. 14, W. W. Raybolt; No. 15, E. L. Claire; No. 16, W. J. Miller.

No. 18, L. A. Frankland; No. 19, W. J. Sherry; No. 20, D. J. Dee; No. 21, J. S. McGuigan; No. 22, C. W. Eaton; No. 23, D. H. McKee; No. 24, J. C. Conroy; No. 25, G. W. Stahl; No. 26, G. B. Smith, Jr.; No. 27, L. J. Straight; No. 28, H. H. Thompson; No. 29, B. H. Wolever; No. 30, F. J. Klingenhagen; No. 31, B. E. Neel.

W. B. Denison, to rank from Oct. 4, 1926; J. J. Darlington, to rank from Dec. 12, 1926; Pay Clerk Arthur D. Sisk was appointed a Chief Pay Clerk on Jan. 19, 1927, to rank from June 10, 1926, No. 8.

From a purely dollars and cents standpoint it would appear to be more economical to give this business to commercial vessels of the American Merchant Marine, operated by the Government or private enterprise.

Congressional Notes.

IN answer to a request from the House Military Affairs Committee for a report on H. R. 13459, which is a bill authorizing an appropriation of \$400,000 for the removal of high explosives from Raritan Arsenal, N. J., Secretary Davis, of the War Department, sets forth the Department's disapproval.

The Secretary wrote in part: "I oppose the passage of this legislation for the following reasons:

"The amount carried in the bill is entirely inadequate for the purpose intended.

"A total of \$2,293,859 will be required for the purpose outlined above if this bill should be enacted into law."

Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, in a letter written to Congressman W. Frank James, of the House Military Committee, comments favorably upon the bill, H. R. 15120, which is to amend the act approved June 1, 1926 (Public, 318, 69th Congress), authorizing the Secretary of War to exchange deteriorated and unserviceable ammunition and components.

General Williams states, "I will very much appreciate any efforts on your part to make H. R. 15120 into law and assure you that you thereby will have performed one of the most important single services toward protecting the country's reserves of ammunition."

The bill (H. R. 16023) otherwise known as the Blood Transfusion Bill, was reported to the Senate from the Military Affairs Committee for favorable action by Senator Wadsworth, without amendment. It is expected that action will be taken on the measure at this session.

S. 4964, a bill transferring certain portions of the War Department lands at the Presidio, San Francisco, to the Treasury Department was reported to the Senate by Senator Cameron, of the Military Affairs Committee, without amendment for favorable action.

The House Naval Affairs Committee, at a hearing January 25, reported favorably on H. R. 15291, a bill authorizing the President to appoint Captain Reginald Rowan Belknap, United States Navy, retired, a rear admiral on the retired list of the Navy.

This bill was introduced by Mr. Burdick, of Rhode Island, in recognition of the "exceptionally meritorious service of Captain Belknap while commanding the U. S. Naval Mine Squadron 1 during the mine-laying operations in the North Sea in the late War and also for his excellent work in connection with the equipping of these ships for mine-laying duty.

Captain Belknap was retired after long and brilliant service on June 30, 1926.

H. R. 16507, a bill to increase the cost of one fleet submarine has been favorably recommended by the Secretary of the Navy in a letter to the Speaker of the House which says that the proposed increase is necessary and not in conflict with the financial program of the President.

The increase asked for amounts to \$700,000 which provides principally for the cost of the engines and any unforeseen contingencies.

Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, in a letter to the Speaker of the House recommends passage of H. R. 16580, which is a bill to declare the Naval Dispensary at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, a Naval Hospital and authorizes the Navy to make such alterations, repairs and extensions to the dispensary buildings as will adapt them for a hospital of approximately 50 patients at a cost not to exceed \$50,000.

In a letter to the Military Affairs Committee Secretary of War, Dwight F. Davis, strongly objected to the enactment of the legislation proposed in H. R. 15660, a bill, introduced by Mr. Frothingham, regulating exhibition flights by Army personnel. Mr. Davis contended that if the bill was enacted into law it should also include other Government Departments and enclosed a draft of a more moderate bill which the War Department would recommend.

This was introduced in the House by Mr. W. Frank James, of Michigan, this week and referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint all sergeants, now on the DEML who were temporarily commissioned officers during the World War and are now serving in the Regular Army below the grade of master sergeants, to the permanent grade of master sergeant, was introduced in the Senate January 25 and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It is not expected that action will be taken on this bill during the present session, although the War Department will probably be asked for a report on it by the committee.

Mr. Vinson, of Georgia, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives on Jan. 25 which provides that "any officer who is now serving or shall hereafter serve, or who has served as a chief of a bureau in the Navy Department, including the Judge Advocate General, since the passage of an Act approved May 15, 1908, shall be retired with the rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the retirement of such bureau chief, and shall during or after such service be retired or has been retired after service as chief of bureau for a period of not less than three years, shall receive, from the date of this Act, the rank and three-quarters of active duty pay as now authorized by law for a chief of bureau in the Navy Department."

The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed, but no action is expected on it at this session of Congress.

Senator Bingham, of Connecticut, introduced a bill (S. 5402) to amend the Air Corps Act so as to overcome the adverse interpretation by the Judge Advocate General upon that provision in the Act relating to the submission and consideration of designs and inventions which is at present causing practically double work being done by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the Engineering Staff of the Air Corps.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 25, 1927:

Promotions in the Navy.

To be Chief of Bureau of Navigation—Rear Adm. R. H. Leigh, U. S. N., to be Chief of Bureau of Navigation, in the Department of the Navy.

To be Captain—Comdr. A. K. Shoup. To be Commanders—Lt. Comdrs. W. R. Carter and F. T. Leighton. To be Lieutenant Commanders—Lts. A. T. Emerson and C. Morgan.

To be Lieutenants—From Lts. (j. g.) J. A. Waters, jr., to D. H. Wilson.

To be Lieutenants (j. g.)—From Ens. C. C. Adell to J. H. Parrott.

To be Medical Directors—From Med. Insprs. R. W. Plummer to J. B. Kauffman.

To be Medical Inspectors with rank of Commander—Surgs. H. F. Lawrence, J. G. Ziegler and E. L. Jones.

To be Medical Inspectors—From Surg. E. V. Valtz to Surg. J. B. Helm.

To be Pay Director—Pay Inspr. N. W. Grant. To be Paymaster—Passed Asst. Paymtr. M. N. Gilbert. To be Chief Machinists—Machs. W. H. Wilson and F. R. Good.

To be Chief Pay Clk.—Ch. Py. Clk. H. N. Walling. To be Lieutenant (junior grade)—Ens. F. K. McElroy.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 24, 1927:

Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics—W. P. MacCracken, jr., Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics.

Promotion by transfers in the Army—C. O. Wiseloge to be second lieutenant, Field Artillery.

Promotions in the Army—C. H. Studebaker, to be first lieutenant, Field Artillery; A. J. Wick, to be first lieutenant, Field Artillery; E. J. Cramer, to be colonel, Veterinary Corps.

Reappointment in the Army, General Officers—L. H. Callan, to be brigadier general, reserve.

Promotion in the Philippine Scouts—S. F. Reyes, to be captain, P. S.

U. S. M. C. CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 25, 1927:

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Maj. B. S. Berry.

To be Majors—Capt. J. L. Underhill and Capt. K. E. Rocky.

To be Second Lieutenants—Cpls. R. J. Delacy, C. Williams, B. H. Kirk, W. W. Benson, S. E. Levensky and R. C. Scollin.

Bills in Congress.

The following Military and Naval bills have been introduced in the Senate during the past week:

S. J. Res. 148—A Joint Resolution for the appointment of William J. Bacon, of Tennessee, as member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

S. 5393—A bill for the relief of Lt. Henry C. Weber, Medical Corps, U. S. N.

S. 5402—A bill to amend the act entitled, "An act to provide more effectively for the national defense by increasing the efficiency of Air Corps of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1926.

S. 5411—A bill providing for the promotion of certain noncommissioned officers in the Regular Army.

The following were introduced in the House:

H. R. 16549—A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to develop an ammunition depot on Government lands at or near Secret Valley, or Honey Lake, in Lassen County, Calif.

H. R. 16563—A bill granting permission to Maj. Charles Beatty Moore, U. S. A., to accept the following decorations, namely, the Legion of Honor tendered him by the Republic of France, and the officers' cross of the order "Polonia Restituta" tendered him by the Republic of Poland.

H. R. 16577—A bill to provide for date of precedence of certain officers of the Staff Corps of the Navy.

H. R. 16580—A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to declare the naval dispensary at the U. S. naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, and for other purposes.

H. R. 16583—A bill to regulate exhibition flights by Army personnel.

H. R. 16613—A bill to increase the efficiency of the Military Establishment, and for other purposes.

H. R. 16614—A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to execute a lease with Air Nitrates Corporation and American Cynamid Co.

H. R. 16616—A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes.

H. R. 16623—A bill to amend the act entitled, "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, as amended, and for other purposes.

H. R. 16650—A bill to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

H. J. Res. 339—Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to award a Nicaraguan campaign badge to Capt. James P. Williams, in recognition of his services to the U. S. in the Nicaraguan campaign of 1912 and 1913.

National Guard Orders.

OKLAHOMA.

Adjutant General Chas. F. Barrett, of Oklahoma, announced the following changes in officer personnel:

1st Lt. J. O. Bailey, Hdqrs., 2nd Btl., 189th F. A. O. N. G., is transferred in his present rank to the N. G. R.

The resignation of 1st Lt. J. E. Watson, Ser. Co., 180th Inf., 45th Div., O. N. G., is accepted.

The resignation of Capt. C. Knappenberger, Hdqrs. Btry., 189th F. A., O. N. G., is accepted.

The resignation of Capt. J. Paden, Co. M, 180th Inf., 45th Div., O. N. G., is accepted, effective Dec. 17, 1926.

1st Lt. H. R. Jordan, Co. H, 180th Inf., 45th Div., O. N. G., is transferred to the N. G. R., effective Dec. 17, 1926.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant General F. D. Beary, of Pennsylvania, announced the following changes in officer personnel:

Col. W. S. McLean, jr., is assigned to duty with Headquarters 53rd F. A. Brig., in lieu of Brig. Gen., vice Menard, transferred.

The resignation of Second Lt. C. C. Bailey, Btry. B, 107th F. A., is accepted. The resignation of Second Lt. L. P. Caywood, Btry. E, 107th F. A., is accepted.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Adjutant General Jas. C. Dozier, of South Carolina, issued the following orders to officer personnel:

Capt. H. W. McCreight, Regtl. Hdqrs. Co., 118th Inf., S. C. N. G., is transferred to the Staff of the 30th Division for assignment to the Adjutant's Section.

Capt. H. W. McCreight will report by letter to Maj. Gen. E. J. Williams, commanding the 30th Div.

E. C. Talley is appointed Captain, V. C., and assigned to duty with Headquarters 59th Brigade.

RHODE ISLAND.

Adjutant General Arthur C. Cole, of Rhode Island, announced the following changes in officer personnel:

The following appointment is made in the Rhode Island National Guard, subject to Federal examination and recognition:

1st Squadron, Cavalry, as 1st Lieutenant: 2nd Lt. J. F. Kenny, 1st Squadron, Cavalry, R. I. N. G., assigned to Troop A, 1st Squadron, Cav., R. I. N. G., vice E. C. Forsythe, transferred and promoted.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.



"Mike's Pill Box"

WHEN a concrete machine gun emplacement halted the progress of his platoon at Belleau Bois on October 27th, 1918, Michael J. Perkins, Private, first class, of the 101st Infantry, volunteered to "get" that particular pill box—and get it quick.

Alone, with only a hand grenade and his trench knife, "Fighting Mike" crawled out to the "box," miraculously reaching it in face of grueling machine gun fire. For a moment he waited. Then the door opened cautiously, and Mike let go his grenade, following it with his own fighting self.

Inside chaos reigned as Perkins slashed right and left with his knife. Soon cries of "Kamerad" and twenty-five Germans with arms upraised, fled out and started for the American lines.

With his charges safely delivered, Perkins was ordered to a hospital to have his wounds dressed but the ambulance was hit by a shell and, alas, the intrepid hero was blown to pieces before he could receive recognition for his gallant deed—the Congressional Medal of Honor which was posthumously awarded him.

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U. S. COAST GUARD.

S. R. B. P. SCORES.

SHORT RANGE BATTLE PRACTICE was conducted during the gunnery year 1925-26 by the following vessels which are listed in order of final merit attained:

1, Ericsson; 2, Jouett; 3, Snohomish; 4, *Haida; 5, Fanning; 6, Cassin; 7, *Conyngham; 8, **Trippe; 9, McDougal; 10, Beale; 11, Patterson; 12, Mojave; 13, Terry; 14, McCall; 15, Henley; 16, Cummings; 17, ***Porter; 18, ***Spaulding; 19, Ammen; 20, ***Algonquin; 21, ***Monaghan, and 22, ***Downes.

Notes: *33 1-3 per cent penalty applied for firing 3-inch gun at 1100 and 1200-yard range instead of prescribed range.

COAST GUARD ORDERS

Asst. Secretary of the Treasury—Lt. Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, U. S. A.
Commandant—Rear Adm. F. C. Billard.
Aide to Commandant—Lt. Comdr. S. S. Yeandle.

The following Cadets will be assigned as indicated upon their graduation from the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., Feb. 19:

J. E. Fairbank and G. M. Phannemiller, Tampa; H. S. Maude and V. E. Day, Mojave; J. A. Kerrins and G. F. Hicks, Seneca; J. A. Glynn, Gresham; C. F. Edge, Destroyer Force; W. W. Scott, Seminole; J. W. Ryssy and R. L. Burke, Modoc; A. L. Ford, Manning; W. T. Schellhous and D. E. McKay, Destroyer Force; S. H. Evans, Seminole; L. B. Tolleksen, S. C. Linholm, J. L. Steinmetz, F. P. Vetterick, E. H. Thiele, R. H. French and J. J. Purcell, Destroyer Force.

OBITUARIES

Announcement of deaths should be addressed to Editorial Office Army and Navy Journal, 1523 L St. NW., Washington, D. C.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN P. WISSER, U. S. A., retired, died at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., January 19, 1927.

General Wisser was known as an officer of exceptional ability, and was awarded the D. S. M. "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services as Department Commander, Hawaiian Department, between September 15, 1917, and June 14, 1918. He handled many difficult problems arising in that Department, with rare judgment, tact and great skill."

He was born in St. Louis, Mo., on July 19, 1852, and was educated at private and public schools in St. Louis. He entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1870, and was graduated in 1874, standing No. 9 in a class of 41. He was graduated from the U. S. Artillery School in 1878, and was instructor and assistant professor in the department of chemistry, mineralogy, geology and electricity at West Point.

His articles on tactical and strategical subjects have been widely published, and also his articles on explosives, chemistry and other scientific subjects. During the Russo-Japanese war General Wisser (then major) followed the movements

of both armies and wrote a brief history of the war.

General Wisser was retired from active duty July 19, 1916.

Mrs. William du Pont, whose husband is a member of the Du Pont family of Delaware, died at London, England, Jan. 22, 1927.

Mrs. du Pont before her first marriage to George Zinn, was Miss Annie Rodgers, daughter of Theodore Rodgers, the locomotive builder.

Mrs. Bessie R. Whittingham, daughter of the late Col. Robert G. Rutherford, ret., of Washington, D. C., died at her home, Linden Hall, Newark, Delaware, on Jan. 20, 1927. Death was due to septic meningitis, induced by an abscess of the ear.

Beside her husband, Richard A. Whittingham, she is survived by two daughters, Miss Bessie Whittingham and Mrs. Frank H. Dean; a son, Capt. Richard R. Whittingham, Inf., R. C.; and a brother, Lt. Col. Robert G. Rutherford, jr., U. S. A., retired. Mrs. Dean is the wife of Lt. Frank H. Dean, U. S. N.

Miss Anna Maria Sands, youngest daughter of the late Rear Adm. Benjamin Franklin Sands and Mrs. Henrietta Maria French Sands, died Jan. 23, 1927, at her residence in Washington, D. C. She is survived by two brothers, Francis Preston Blair Sands of Washington, D. C., and Col. Joseph H. Sands of Roanoke, Va., and by her sister, Sister Mary Hilda, a member of the Visitation Order at Catonsville, Md. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Comdr. Hawley O. Rittenhouse, U. S. N., retired, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died Jan.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BORN.
CARPENTER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1927, to Lt. Earle J. Carpenter, A. C. (D. O. L.), U. S. A., and Mrs. Carpenter, a daughter, Geraldine Houtz.

CRAIG—Born on Jan. 12, 1927, to Capt. and Mrs. Melvin L. Craig, F. A. D. O. L., U. S. A., at New Castle, Pa., a son, Douglas Allen.

EMERSON—Born at station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Jan. 18, 1927, to Lt. Everett S. Emerson, 2nd Engrs., U. S. A., and Mrs. Emerson, of Fort Worth, Tex., a daughter.

GRAHAM—Born to Capt. and Mrs. W. E. G. Graham, Inf., U. S. A., on Jan. 23, 1927, at station hospital, Fort Totten, N. Y., a daughter, Virginia Shepard Graham.

LANE—Born in San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 19, 1927, to Chaplain and Mrs. Edward Eric Lane, U. S. A., of the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., a son.

SCOTT—Born to Lt. (j. g.) and Mrs. Sumner T. Scott, U. S. N., at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., on Jan. 10, 1927, a son, Sumner T. Scott, jr.

WINTON—Born at Fort Benning, Ga., Jan. 21, 1927, to Capt. George P. Winton, 83rd F. A., U. S. A., and Mrs. Winton, a son, Calhoun.

MARRIED.
BORDEN-SAUNDERS—Married at Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1927, Mrs. Frances Chinn Saunders and Lt. Harry I. Borden, C. A. C., U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Monroe, Va.

MOONEY-KENT—Married at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 22, 1927, Miss Margaret L. Kent, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William A. Kent, U. S. A., and Mr. William D. Mooney, Jr.

REINHART-GIBSON—Married at Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 28, 1926, Miss Florence M. Gibson and Lt. (j. g.) Harry Louis Reinhart, M. C., U. S. N.

RODWELL-DRUMMOND—Married at Mission, Tex., Jan. 19, 1927, Miss Pauline Louisa Drummond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Drummond, Mission, Tex., and 1st Lt. James Stevenson Rodwell, 12th Cav., U. S. A., Fort Ringgold, Tex.

SCHLEY-PULLEN—Married at Calvary Church, Fletcher, N. C., on Jan. 20, 1927, Mr. John Edward Schley, to Mrs. Olivia M. B. Pullen, widow of Maj. D. D. Pullen, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and daughter of Col. E. M. Blake, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Blake.

WALKER-WOLFE—Married in San Diego, Calif., Jan. 17, 1927, Miss Ann Elizabeth Wolfe, daughter of Mrs. Nellie Wolfe, of Washington, Iowa, and Lt. (j. g.) Alfred T. Walker, M. C., U. S. N.

DIED.
ASHFORD—Died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, 1927, Mr. Snowden Ashford, father of Mrs. Annette Ashford Wattles, wife of Lt. T. L. Wattles, U. S. N., and Mrs. Agnes Ashford Robert, wife of Lt. R. P. Robert, U. S. N.

DAVIS—Died at Fort Riley, Kans., Jan. 6, 1927, Frances White Davis, four year old daughter of Maj. and Mrs. John F. Davis, Cav., U. S. A.

du PONT—Died at London, England, Jan. 22, 1927, Mrs. William du Pont, whose husband is a member of the du Pont family of Delaware.

EMERY—Died Jan. 14, 1927, at Washington, D. C., Mrs. Daniel F. Emery, of Portland, Me., mother of Marian E. Puleston,

uary 21, 1927, in the U. S. Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y., at the age of 75 years. He is survived by his widow, a son and a grandson. Funeral services were held privately in the chapel on the grounds of the Naval Hospital, January 23.

Commander Rittenhouse graduated from the U. S. N. A., Annapolis, Md., in 1870. He was on the Trenton when it was wrecked in a hurricane in the Samoan Islands in 1889. On his retirement he became head of the department of mathematics in the Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., remaining until he was called back to service for the World War, as aide for information in the Third Naval District.

Mrs. Frances Agnes De Marce Gebhardt, wife of Capt. Earl G. Gebhardt, Dental Corps, U. S. A., died at Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 16, 1927. Mrs. Gebhardt was sick only a week of pneumonia and all efforts to save her were unavailing.

She served as a lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps, American Expeditionary Forces in France, from June, 1918, until July, 1919. She performed valuable service at Base Hospital No. 59, Remicourt, France, and with an Evacuation Hospital in rear of the Meuse-Argonne engagement. Returning to the United States, she served for some time at Camp Grant, Ill., where she was married to Captain Gebhardt, Feb. 8, 1921. Soon after their marriage they went to Schofield Barracks, Hawaiian Island. Returning to the United States in April, 1924, they have been stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., ever since.

The funeral, which was largely attended, took place at Fort Snelling on Jan. 19, 1927. Interment took place two days after at the home of Captain Gebhardt at Fort Atkinson, Wis. She is survived, beside her husband, by three daughters, Audrey, aged 4½; Aileen, aged 3; and Jean, aged 1.

A correspondent writes: "She was a woman of sterling qualities and lovable disposition, and was admired by all who knew her. As a friend she was constant; as a neighbor she was courteous and unfailingly warm-hearted."

wife of Capt. W. D. Puleston, U. S. N.
FLAGG—Died Dec. 25, 1926, at St. Paul, Minn., Lt. (j. g.) Samuel Day Flagg, M. C., U. S. N., retired.

GEBHART—Died at Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 16, 1927, Mrs. Frances Agnes De Marce Gebhardt, wife of Capt. Earl G. Gebhardt, Dental Corps, U. S. A. Interment was at Fort Atkinson, Wis.

HOWE—Died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 26, 1927, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn Howe, widow of Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U. S. A., and mother of Capt. Alfred G. Howe, U. S. N.; Professor George M. Howe, of Harvard University, and Judge Walter D. Howe, of El Paso, Tex. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

JOHNSON—Died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1927, Comdr. Moulton K. Johnson, U. S. N., retired.

OLIVER—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1927, Lake J. Oliver, son of Chaplain Alfred C. Oliver, jr., U. S. A.

POWELL—Died at Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1927, Mrs. Mareb E. Powell, widow of Col. William H. Powell, 9th Inf., U. S. A. Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., Jan. 24.

REYBOLD—Died at his home in Delaware City, Del., Jan. 16, 1927, Mrs. J. F. Reybold, father of Major Eugene Reybold, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A.

RITTENHOUSE—Died at U. S. Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1927, Comdr. Hawley O. Rittenhouse, U. S. N., retired, aged 75 years.

SANDS—Died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1927, Miss Anna Maria Sands, youngest daughter of the late Rear Adm. Benjamin Sands and Mrs. Henrietta Maria French Sands.

URSCHEL—Died in Robinwood Hospital, Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1927, Margaret Brothers Urschel, infant daughter of George C. and Elizabeth Schenck Urschel, aged 10 months, granddaughter of the late Lt. William T. Schenck, and great granddaughter of Gen. Edgar R. Kellogg and Col. A. D. Schenck.

WHITTINGHAM—Died at Linden Hall, Newark, Del., Jan. 20, 1927, Mrs. Bessie R. Whittingham, daughter of the late Col. Robert G. Rutherford, ret., of Washington, D. C.

WRIGHT—Died at Coronado, Calif., Jan. 20, 1927, Mrs. Nellie Spears Wright, mother of Mrs. H. D. McIntosh, of Coronado, Calif., and Lt. Will D. Wright, U. S. N.

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AERONAUTICS AND RADIO

Air Power Is Called Vital In Future Wars by Davison

AIR power will become a vital factor in all future wars, according to F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics, who discussed some of the salient points of aerial conflict in a speech delivered recently before the American Legion at Mineola, L. I. He said in part:

"With air protection such as we are now developing," said Mr. Davison, "it would be almost impossible for enemy aviators to launch attacks upon New York and its transportation centers. Our planes would sweep the skies with the vigilance of eagles protecting their nests."

Air Defenses Required.

"We have all reason to be proud of our Army and our Navy. They have shown their efficiency and valor time and again, but in aerial warfare planes must combat planes. Anti-aircraft guns may be effective under certain conditions but their scope is limited. They have neither the range nor the mobility to counteract aerial tactics. For this reason air preparedness is not alone desirable but essential. Air preparedness is not a thing you can establish and then forget because aviation is rushing forward at a speed almost as swift as that of a plane itself."

Coolidge Realizes Need.

"President Coolidge, the Congress and the War Department have shown their appreciation of the need of adequate Army aerial defenses for the United States. This was demonstrated last year when the five year Army Air Corps development program was set into motion. At the end of five years, under the terms of the 1926 plan, this country will have an army air force of approximately 2,000 planes, 1,650 flying officers, and 15,000 enlisted men including about 500 flying cadets."

"The sanctioning of the five year program shows two things:

"First—that the Congress and the Washington administration are keenly alive to the Army air needs of the nation."

"Second—that we in America are not suffering from a super-air armament complex."

Air Corps Part of Army.

"Our air program is in perfect keeping with the long established policy of this country to possess a military establishment of sufficient size to repel invaders but not to maintain an elaborate military machine."

"Our Army Air Corps is an important link in our national defenses. It is part of the Army and should, as time goes on, become more and more valuable. Remember this: The general usefulness of the airplane in war is almost as broad in its ramifications as that of the Navy both offensively and defensively. Its other usefulness lies in its cooperation with the Infantry, the Artillery and other branches of the Army or the Navy. Perfect coordination on land, on sea and in the air is an essential factor in warfare."

NAA BROADCAST USE DISPUTED.

QUITE a discussion has been in progress during the past week in Washington, D. C., regarding the use of the Navy Radio Station NAA for broadcasting a patriotic program. The Secular League, largely through the efforts of Mr. Flury, a D. C. high school teacher, passed a resolution asking that further programs of that nature be eliminated as the station was "being used for propaganda for a larger Army and Navy by alleged patriotic societies." The District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs unanimously adopted a resolution urging that Mr. Flury be dismissed after this occurrence.

AIR TRANSPORT RECOGNIZED.

Air transportation is being recognized as a means of travel by tourist agencies. This week the Henry Price Wright Co., Washington, D. C., announced that it would arrange for aerial tours in addition to land and sea tours.

Pan-American Flight Progress

BELOW are the departures and arrivals of the five Army airplanes making the Pan-American flight of 20,470 miles, which started at San Antonio, Texas, and is expected to end at Washington, D. C., next May or June. The table is corrected up to the time the Army and Navy Journal went to press.

The officer personnel in each plane making the trip are the following: Flagship New York, Major H. W. Dargue and Lt. Ennis C. Whitehead; San Antonio, Capt. Arthur B. McDaniel and Lt. Charles McK. Robinson; San Francisco, Capt. Ira C. Eaker and Lt. Muir S. Fairchild; Detroit, Capt. Clinton F. Woolsey and Lt. John W. Benton; and St. Louis, Lt. Bernard S. Thompson and Lt. Leonard D. Weddington.

LEFT.	ARRIVED.	MILEAGE
San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 21, 1926	Point Isabel, Tex., Dec. 21	250
Point Isabel, Tex., near Brownsville, Dec. 22	Tampico, Mex., Dec. 22	745
Tampico, Mex., (plane San Francisco only), Dec. 23	Vera Cruz, Mex., Dec. 23	505
Other planes, Tampico, Dec. 30	Vera Cruz, Mex., Dec. 30	
Vera Cruz, Dec. 31	Minatitlan, Mex., Dec. 31	
Minatitlan, Jan. 1, 1927	Salina Cruz, Mex., Jan. 1	1,130
Salina Cruz, Jan. 2	Guatemala City, Jan. 2	1,515
Guatemala City, Jan. 11	San Salvador, Jan. 11	1,690
San Salvador, Jan. 13	Ampala, Honduras, Jan. 13	1,800
Amapala, Jan. 15	(Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 15)	1,925
Punta Arenas, Jan. 14 (New York and St. Louis)	Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, Jan. 14-15	
Punta Arenas, Jan. 18 (Detroit, San Antonio, San Francisco)	France Field, Canal Zone, Jan. 14	2,710
France Field (Detroit, San Francisco and St. Louis)	France Field, Canal Zone, Jan. 18	2,710
Barranquilla (Detroit and San Francisco)	Barranquilla, Colombia, Jan. 23	
	Bogota, Colombia, Jan. 25	

*Not included in itinerary of flight.

Aeronautical Notes.

EXTENSIVE air maneuvers have been planned to be held at Kelly Field, Texas, in April next, and Brig. Gen. James E. Fechet, Air Corps, will probably be in command. Some 200 planes will take part in the maneuvers, which will be the largest yet attempted in the United States. Here will be attack and defense problems, bombing attacks, etc. The pursuit group from Selfridge Field, Mich., the attack group from Fort Crockett, Tex., and bombing and observation planes from Eastern stations, will proceed to Kelly Field. All types of planes will be in the maneuvers.

The increase of about \$4,500,000 asked for in the increase appropriation bill of the Department of Commerce, introduced in the House recently, will go largely to development of civilian aviation and an increase in the number of commodity experts of the department stationed abroad, Secretary Hoover said January 25. A part of the enlarged appropriation, when made, will be spent in transfer of the helium development activities of the Government from the Navy Department to the Commerce Department.

Maj. E. L. Hoffman, Air Corps, U. S. A., now on duty at the Lunken airport, Cincinnati, Ohio, who had an outstanding part in the development of the parachute, has been awarded the Collier Trophy for 1926 "for the greatest achievement in aviation in America, the value of which has been demonstrated by actual use during the preceding year."

The development of the parachute at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, by the Army Air Corps under Major Hoffman's direction, extended over a period of five years, from 1919 to 1924. The chute now is being manufactured in the United States by the Irving Air Chute Co. of Buffalo, which concerns lauded the "energy and untiring efforts" of Major Hoffman in a letter to the trophy committee, which recommended that he be awarded the honor.

The contest committee of the National Aeronautic Association has agreed to protest against the regulations of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, which credited to the United States the two seaplane speed records of Maj. Mario De Bernardi of the Royal Italian Air Force, made at Hampton Roads, Va., during and after the Schneider trophy race last November.

The committee, of which Orville Wright is chairman, will notify the Aeronautic Association's representative in Paris to recommend that instead of the present regulation, which states an aircraft record goes to the country in which it is

made, a new one be substituted, crediting the record to the nationality of the entrant.

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SOCIAL HAPPENINGS IN THE SERVICES

ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings and Births requested. Address Society Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1523 L Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Curtis D. Wilbur have issued invitations to a dinner to be given in honor of the President and Mrs. Coolidge at the Carleton Hotel, Washington, D. C., on March 8.

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, U. S. A., and Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, U. S. A., were among the invited guests at the meeting of the District of Columbia Branch of the 1st Division Society on January 28.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Hilary P. Jones, U. S. N., will entertain at dinner on February 8, in Washington, D. C.

Maj. Gen. James H. McRae, U. S. A., new commander of the Second Corps Area, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y., was the guest of honor at a formal dinner of welcome tendered under the joint auspices of the Society of Military Intelligence and the Military Order of the World War, on January 26, at the Hotel Astor, New York City.

Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, James G. Harbord, William N. Haskell, Quincy A. Gillmore and John F. O'Ryan and Brig. Gens. Hugh A. Drum, Frank T. Hines, Frank Parker, George F. Downey, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William M. Cruikshank, George A. Wingate, Palmer E. Pierce, John R. Delafield, and S. Herbert Wolfe were among the generals who attended. Other distinguished guests included Rear Adm. Charles P. Plunkett, Rear Adm. Louis M. Josephthal, Maj. Phillip Rhinelander, Mortimer L. Schiff, Herbert B. Swope, Andrew W. Ford, Irving S. Cobb, Peter J. Brady, and Col. Frederick Palmer.

Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, U. S. A., commanding the First Division, and Mrs. Drum were hosts at a reception on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23, at their quarters at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., for Maj. Gen. and Mrs. James H. McRae, U. S. A. About 100 officers of the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves and their wives, and a number of civilian friends from New York City were present. An orchestra from the 16th Infantry at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y., played during the reception.

The ladies who assisted Mrs. Drum were: Mrs. Croft, Governors Island; Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. White, Mrs. Wathall, Miss Wathall, Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Rayens, of Fort Hamilton; Miss Reaume, Mrs. Campanole, Mrs. Cutrer, Mrs. Hart, the Misses Hart, Mrs. Osborn, Miss Osborn, Mrs. Eley, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Glasgow, Mrs. Searing, Mrs. Keeley and Mrs. Richards, of Fort Wadsworth; Miss Reiman, of La Cross, Wis., and the Misses Cook, of Portland, Ore.

Brig. Gen. James G. Steese, president of the Alaska Road Commission, spent a few days in Chicago, Ill., last week as the representative of the Governor of Alaska at the Annual Convention and

Good Roads Show of the American Road Builders' Association.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Parker Hitt, U. S. A., and Lt. Col. and Mrs. George Grunert, U. S. A., who, upon their return to Washington, D. C., from the southwest, temporarily resided at the Cordova, 20th St. and Florida Ave., have opened their home at 1723 19th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., for the winter season, while Miss Mary Lou Hitt and Miss Mary Clark Grunert are enrolled at Gunston Hall.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Roy C. Kirtland, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., entertained at the Army and Navy Club dinner dance on Jan. 25, when their guests were Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, U. S. A.; Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, U. S. A.; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Robt. Allen, U. S. A.; Representative and Mrs. Radford Coyle; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Campbell King, U. S. A.; Col. and Mrs. E. S. Hartshorn, U. S. A.; Col. and Mrs. Jerome Pillow, U. S. A.; Col. and Mrs. W. W. Overton, U. S. A., and Col. and Mrs. Franc Lecocq, U. S. A.

Colonel and Mrs. Kirtland also entertained a party of 20 for dinner Friday, Jan. 28, after which they took their guests to the Army Air Corps dance at 2400 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, wife of the late Col. Gerrit Van Schaick Quackenbush, U. S. A., sailed on the Majestic for Cherbourg on Jan. 29. Her address will be care American Express, 11 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

Miss Katherine Judge entertained at a small dance on Jan. 22 at her apartment in Washington, D. C., in compliment to her niece, Miss Betty Baldwin, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Theodore Baldwin, U. S. A., of Governors Island, N. Y. Miss Baldwin is one of this season's debutantes in New York. There were about 160 guests, and small tables were arranged for those who wished to play bridge.

Miss Frances Hopkins, daughter of Col. and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins, U. S. A., entertained at dinner preceding the dance to Miss Judge.

Col. and Mrs. Richard Cutts, U. S. M. C., entertained at dinner for their daughter, Miss Alice Cutts, in honor of Miss Betty Baldwin, preceding the dance of Miss Judge.

The second of the series of the Ordinance dances was held on Jan. 22 at 2400 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. In the receiving line were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, U. S. A., Lt. Col. and Mrs. John E. Munroe, U. S. A., and Maj. and Mrs. Lucien B. Moody, U. S. A., Maj. John Mather, U. S. A., made the introductions.

Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Rockenbach, U. S. A., the commander of the District of Columbia Chapter of the Military Order of the World War, has announced that arrangements have been completed for the annual military ball, reception and supper dance of that organization, to be held in Washington, D. C., on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12.

Those who have been asked to assist Gen. and Mrs. Rockenbach in the receiving line include Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Charles P. Summerall, U. S. A.; Adm. and Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, U. S. N.; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John A. Lejeune, U. S. M. C. The receiving line will be in charge of Brig. Gen. Lloyd M. Brett, U. S. A., and Adm. T. J. Cowie, U. S. N.

Mrs. Frederick M. Jones of 5224 20th Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wash., entertained a group of children on Dec. 31, in honor of the second birthday of her baby granddaughter, Natalie Inez Jones, the daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Henry Chester Jones, U. S. A., who are spending their leave with Col. and Mrs. Jones, having recently returned from foreign service in Hawaii.

After games and music the little guests enjoyed a big birthday cake and

ice cream, being seated at a large table gay with red candles, and candy bags, tied in gay red ribbon, filled with candy and animal crackers. Toy horns tooted in a "Happy New Year" for the baby. At each place was a toy animal as a souvenir of the occasion.

The children invited were Junior Aclair, Billy Gregory, Bobby and Joey Shaw and Bobby and Dickie Garder.

Brig. Gen. Moses G. Zalinski, U. S. A., was given a rousing send off at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., on January 22 by brother officers of the Quartermaster Corps as a testimonial to him, the day before his retirement for age. Eighty-five officers were present and these included officers on duty in Washington, New York City, Jersey City, and Baltimore. Col. H. H. Sheen, on duty in the Office of the Q. M. G., presided, and during the evening General Zalinski received many felicitations and several presents.

Brig. Gen. Harry F. Rethers presented General Zalinski with the U. S. Transport Zalinski, while Col. C. R. Bennett presented the General with a tug boat. Another valuable addition to transportation given General Zalinski, was a train of cars presented by Maj. N. E. Bailey. Capt. L. C. Middleton gave the General a bell horse. Col. K. J. Hampton presented him with a ladder, symbolic of the steps he had taken when he started on the bottom rung as a private and reached the top as a Brigadier General. Generals Dalton, Yates and Pope, all of whom have served with General Zalinski, told a few things on him and about him, much to the amusement of all present.

Col. D. S. Stanley welcomed General Zalinski to the retired list, and Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, in approving General Zalinski's long and efficient service, pinned a rose on him. Numerous letters and telegrams were received from various points of the country congratulating the General on his well-earned retirement. Not the least interesting souvenir General Zalinski received was a sheepskin signed by all the officers present. During the evening, the double quartet of the Quartermaster Corps sang appropriate numbers and the general assembly also contributed to the vocal entertainment by singing popular Army songs.

(Continued on Next Page.)

ENGAGEMENTS

CAPT. and Mrs. Albert Jordan Brandon, U. S. A., Fort Davis, Panama, Canal Zone, announce the engagement of their daughter, Carol, to Lieut. Robert Leroy Nesbit, 14th Inf., U. S. A., of Fort Davis, C. Z., the wedding to take place March 7, 1927.

Capt. and Mrs. John W. Llufrío, Q. M. C., U. S. A., Fort Lawton, Seattle, Wash., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Olivia Katherine Neumann, to Lt. Norman Holmes Smith, 10th F. A., stationed at Camp Lewis, Wash. Lieutenant Smith is a graduate of West Point, class of 1925. The wedding will take place in March.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Adelaide Vanderpool Newcomer, daughter of Mr. Waldo Newcomer of Baltimore, Md., to Lt. Victor P. Noyes, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Hoyle, Md. Lieutenant Noyes' home is in Rutland, Vt. Miss Newcomer made her debut last year.

The engagement of Miss Rosa-Maye Kendrick, daughter of Senator and Mrs. John B. Kendrick, to Maj. Hubert Reilly Harmon, U. S. A., stationed at Washington, D. C., has recently been announced.

Dr. and Mrs. Harvey N. Jackson, of San Diego, Calif., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorritt Jackson, to Lt. Albert McIntyre Wright, U. S. N., attached to the U. S.

(Continued on Next Page.)

WEDDINGS

THE marriage of Miss Pauline Louisa Drummond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Drummond, of Mission, Tex., to Lt. James Stevenson Rodwell, 12th Cav., U. S. A., Fort Ringgold, Tex., occurred on Jan. 19, 1927, in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Mission. The ceremony was strictly military in character, the best man and groomsmen being brother officers of the groom and stationed with him at Fort Ringgold, and the celebrant was Chaplain Albert K. Mathews, U. S. A. Capt. William Tussey, U. S. A., served the groom as best man, and the groomsmen were Capt. John P. Scott and Edward M. Fickett and Lieut. Richard B. Evans, Augustine D. Dugan and Paul R. Greenhalgh, U. S. A. The bride's maid of honor was her sister, Miss Zac Drummond, and the bridesmaids were Mesdames Elliott M. See, Dallas, Tex., and Aloys Dondlinger, Mission, and Misses Blink Thomas, daughter of Col. C. O. Thomas, Jr., U. S. A., Fort Ringgold, and Lucille Jeffries, Mission. The groomsmen were Messrs. Headrick Drummond and Verne Hill, Mission. The flower girls were Mary Alice Conway and Annie Laurie Ferguson, of Mission. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Preceding the processional, Mrs. Earl I. Stewart gave the solo, "Oh Fair, Oh Sweet, Oh Holy." The processional music, "Bridal Chorus," from Lohengrin, was rendered by Mrs. Homer E. Smith. The bride, costumed in white satin with veil held in place by orange blossoms and carrying a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley, entered the church on the arm of her father, being met at the altar by the groom, his best man, and the chaplain. The Episcopal ceremony was used. The recessional was made beneath the extended sabers of the officer-groomsmen to the music of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. After a

(Continued on Next Page.)

NEW ARRIVALS

CAPT. and Mrs. W. E. G. Graham, Inf., U. S. A., announce the birth of a daughter, Virginia Shepard, on Jan. 23, 1927, at Station Hospital, Fort Totten, N. Y. Captain Graham is on duty as Howitzer Instructor, National Guard, New York City.

Capt. George P. Winton, 83d F. A., U. S. A., and Mrs. Winton announce the birth of a son, Calhoun, at Fort Benning, Ga., Jan. 21, 1927.

Capt. and Mrs. Melvin L. Craig, F. A., D. O. L., U. S. A., of New Castle, Pa., announce the birth of a son, Douglas Allen, on Jan. 12, 1927.

A son, Sumner T. Scott, Jr., was born to Lt. (j. g.) and Mrs. Sumner T. Scott, U. S. N., at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., on Jan. 10, 1927.

Lt. Earle J. Carpenter, A. C., D. O. L., U. S. A., and Mrs. Carpenter announce the birth of a daughter, Geraldine Houtz, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1927.

Announcement has been made of the birth of a daughter on Jan. 18, 1927, at Station Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Lt. Everett S. Emerson, 2nd Engrs., U. S. A., and Mrs. Emerson, of Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Announcement has been made of the birth of a son, at Honolulu, T. H., Jan. 13, 1927, to Capt. and Mrs. Steele Wotkins, F. A., U. S. A. The baby is named Roger Sherman, and is the grandson of Col. and Mrs. James J. Horngbrook, Cav., U. S. A.

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PERSONALS.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

The student officers of the Army Dental School, Washington, D. C., and their wives entertained with a dinner for Lt. Col. and Mrs. Rex H. Rhodes, U. S. A., and Maj. and Mrs. William S. Rice, U. S. A., at the Brooke Tea House, Washington, D. C., on Jan. 21. Following the dinner the regular monthly hop at the Army Medical Center was attended. Those present besides the guests of honor were Capt. and Mrs. Claude R. Hollister, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph L. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Warren C. Caldwell, Lt. and Mrs. Frank E. Patterson, Lt. and Mrs. Arthur L. Irons, Miss Elizabeth Scales, Miss Elizabeth Grove, Miss Louise Carter, Miss Ruth Kelly, Capt. George R. Kennebeck, Capt. Beverley M. Epes, Lt. Marvin E. Kennebeck and Lt. Hugh D. Phillips.

The Sojourners' Club, Washington branch, will hold a dance at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., in the sail loft on Saturday night, Feb. 26. The U. S. Navy band will furnish the music. Cards of admission can be obtained from Capt. George F. Unmacht, U. S. A., Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

ENGAGEMENTS.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

S. S-7. Lt. Wright's home is in Springfield, Ohio.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Lt. James E. Kerr, U. S. M. C., attached to the U. S. S. Nevada, and Miss Ethel Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. Davies, of Long Beach, Calif. The wedding is to take place on February 12 at St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Walsh, of Memphis, Tenn., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Irene Helen, to Major James Garesche Ord, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the wedding to be solemnized after Easter at St. Ignatius Chapel at Fort Leavenworth.

Q. M. A. HOST TO SUMMERALL. MAJ. GEN. CHARLES P. SUMMERALL, Chief of Staff, U. S. A., was the guest of honor at the monthly meeting of the Washington chapter of the Quartermaster Association, held at Hotel Lafayette, Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.

Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, Quartermaster General, U. S. A., acting as toastmaster, said the purpose of the luncheons is to bring together the National Guard, the Reserve and Regular Army Quartermasters to a common meeting place. General Summerall, in addressing the gathering, stressed the importance of the Corps in peace and war and especially for the results shown at this time during the urge of economy, making \$1 go as far as two. He compared the Quartermaster Corps to great business institutions, composing many phases of industrial life—shipping, purchasing, selling, manufacturing, etc.

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Military Societies.

U. S. N. A. GRADUATES' ASS'N.
New York City.

THE Second Annual Meeting and Dinner of the Naval Academy Graduates Association of New York will be held on the evening of Wednesday, February 9, 1927, at 6:30 p. m. at the Army and Navy Club, 30 W. 44th Street, New York City.

All graduates in civilian life, all graduates on the retired list and all graduates in the active service in New York and vicinity are cordially invited, and earnestly requested to attend.

Although it is not obligatory, it is desirable that those attending communicate their intentions to the chairman of the Arrangement Committee who is Mr. R. E. Perry (Class of 1914), care of Western Electric Company, 195 Broadway, New York City (Telephone Cortlandt 7700). This cooperation of those intending to be present at the dinner will greatly facilitate the work of the committee.

The Naval Academy Graduates Association of New York is the largest local organization of Naval Academy graduates in the country. At the present time it has as its members 385 graduates residing in New York City and vicinity.

Mr. John H. Barnard, Class of 1883, has been the president for the past year but at the meeting on February 9, the new president and a new treasurer and a new secretary will be elected. The nominees for these offices are:

For President: Walter M. McFarland (1879); Charles A. Adams (1868); Walter R. Addicks (1882).

For Treasurer: Charles Boone (1898), (present incumbent); Roger Williams (1901); F. W. Osborn (1902).

For Secretary: Sampson Scott (1920), (present incumbent); C. E. Booth (1921); H. M. Robinson (1923).

Capt. C. E. Smith, U. S. N., and Commander Jonas Ingram, U. S. N., are coming up from Annapolis especially to attend this dinner to tell the members of this organization in New York about athletics at the Naval Academy and about the future athletic policy at Annapolis and it is expected that an unusually large percentage of the graduates will "turn out" to greet Captain Smith and Commander Ingram.

In addition to the Annual Dinner the Naval Academy Graduates Association of New York has a luncheon meeting the second Wednesday of every month. At the last luncheon which was held on January 12, there were present 107 graduates ranging from the class of 1868 to 1925. There were no planned speeches but an impromptu forum was held and Mr. C. A. Adams (class of 1868), Mr. J. T. Edson (class of 1871) and Rear Admiral C. P. Plunkett, U. S. N. (class of 1884) made short talks and in addition "Captain" W. H. Stayton (class of 1881), who came up specially from Baltimore for the luncheon meeting gave a very inspiring talk on the new athletic regime at the Naval Academy. Admiral Plunkett in his talk informally recommended the restoration of sailing ships at the Naval Academy for the training of the midshipmen. Although the suggestion was made informally by Admiral Plunkett it met with the approval of the older graduates present.

SOJOURNERS CLUBS.

Indianapolis.

CAPT. GEO. F. UNMACHT, C. W. S., National Secretary, granted charter to Indianapolis Chapter, No. 66, on January 15. Petition for charter was signed by the following:

Brig. Gens. Wm. H. Kershner, Adj. Genl., D. E. Aultman; Lt. S. A. Bishop, U. S. N. R.; Capt. E. A. Green, 11th Inf.; Judge B. K. Elliott, Marion Superior Court; Dr. H. S. Leonard, Capt. J. M. Smith, 1st Lt. Geo. G. Rimer, Maj. L. A. Greene, M. C.; 1st Lt. C. W. Olds, Ind., N. G.; Chaplain S. J. Miller, Capt. W. F. Smith, N. G.; 1st Lt. G. A. Summa, Capt. C. L. Strihr, Maj. H. O. Woolf, Ord.; R. T. Young, Q. M. C.; Capt. H. W. Cook, A. C.

All interested should communicate with Capt. Harvey W. Cook, A. C., Rm. 407, N. G. Armory, 711 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

WEDDINGS

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

honeymoon spent in Florida the bridal couple will be at home after Feb. 4 at Fort Ringgold.

Lieut. (jg) Alfred T. Walker, M. C., U. S. N., stationed at the Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., and Miss Ann Elizabeth Wolfe, daughter of Mrs. Nellie Wolfe, of Washington, Iowa, were married in San Diego, Calif., Jan. 17, 1927, Chaplain Park, U. S. N., officiating. Miss Peggy Griffiths was bridesmaid and Lieut. (jg) C. F. Flower, M. C., U. S. N., acted as best man. Following the ceremony the groom entertained with a dinner at the University Club, where he has been residing. He and his bride will make their home at 3951 Kansas Street, San Diego.

Mrs. Olivia M. B. Pullen, widow of Major D. D. Pullen, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and daughter of Col. E. M. Blake, U. S. A., Retired, and Mrs. Blake, was married at Calvary Church, Fletcher, N. C., on Jan. 20, 1927, to Mr. John Edward Schley.

Lieut. (jg) Harry Louis Reinhart, M. C., U. S. N., and Miss Florence M. Gibson, were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Montgomery, in Los Angeles, Calif., on Dec. 28, 1926, the ceremony being performed by Chaplain Maurice M. Witherspoon, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Colorado. The bride recently returned from the Philippines, where she was stationed as a nurse in the Navy. Lieut. and Mrs. Reinhart will make their home in San Pedro, Calif.

Mrs. Frances Chinn Saunders and Lt. Harry I. Borden, C. A. C., U. S. A., were married at the home of Maj. and Mrs. Clair W. Baird, C. A. C., U. S. A., Riverside Apartments, Washington, D. C., on Jan. 22, 1927. Chaplain John T. Axton, Jr., officiated. It was a quiet wedding, the only other guests being Maj. and Mrs. C. H. Danielson, A. G. O., U. S. A.

Mrs. Saunders' home is in San Francisco, Calif. Lieutenant Borden is attending the battery officers' class, Coast Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, Va. Lieutenant and Mrs. Borden are now at home at the Sherwood Inn, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

WEST POINT DINNERS.

MAJ. GEN. C. McK. SALTZMAN, U. S. A., chairman of the Washington, D. C., Section of the Association of Graduates United States Military Academy, announces the following:

The annual dinner of the Washington Section, Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A., will be held at the Willard Hotel on Saturday, March 19, 1927. This date has been determined by consultation with the president of the Association of Graduates in order that the anniversary of the foundation of the Military Academy may be celebrated as far as practicable on the same date at all places. * * * Although it is impossible to conform to all the views and recommendations submitted by the members of the Washington Section, the 1927 dinner will be conducted in accordance with the general views expressed by the majority.

The following committee has been appointed to conduct the 1927 dinner: Director, Lt. Col. Ernest D. Peek, '01; Chairman, Committee on Attendance, Maj. C. H. Danielson, '15; Chairman, Committee on Arrangements, Maj. M. Murray, '07, and Chairman, Committee on Entertainment, Maj. E. L. Gruber, '04.

A study of the program which is now being developed by this committee indicates that it will include a good dinner and an enjoyable program which will bring to you memories of your cadet days and of the great institution to which you owe so much.

A copy of the official report of the Promotion Study Board will be mailed to all new subscribers for The Journal or those who extend their present subscriptions for a year.

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GEN. ZALINSKI COMPLIMENTED.

JUST before Brig. Gen. Moses G. Zalinski, U. S. A., Assistant to the Quartermaster General, was retired on Jan. 23, 1927, on reaching the age of 64, Secretary of War Davis sent him the following complimentary letter:

"Upon the occasion of your retirement from active service due to operation of the law, I wish you to know of the War Department's appreciation of your enviable record of service. For over 41 years you have served in every Army grade from private to general officer—a considerable distinction in itself. Marked ability gained for you a commission from the ranks and has earned the commendation of your superiors throughout your career as a commissioned officer.

"To expressions of the gratitude of this department for your long years of loyal and efficient service I add my personal wishes that you may enjoy many happy years of well-earned rest from your labors."

Major Gen. C. P. Summerall, U. S. A., Chief of Staff, in a letter to General Zalinski dated Jan. 24, 1927, in reference to his retirement, said in part:

"It is with regret that I observe your retirement from active service upon reaching the age of sixty-four years, and I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of your long service, covering a period of over forty-one years." General Summerall then gives the long record of General Zalinski, and then concludes:

"Your long service has been marked by efficiency, loyalty and devotion to duty and is one of which you may well be proud. You have been commended by those with whom you have served and I feel that I voice the sentiment of the Army in wishing you many years in which to enjoy your release from arduous active duty."

GENERAL FISKE CITED.

BRIG. GEN. Harold B. Fiske, U. S. A., has received the additional award of a silver star, as a second lieutenant, 16th Infantry, U. S. A., for gallantry in action against Spanish forces, at Manila, P. I., Aug. 2, 1898.

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Senator Hale's Speech Held Comprehensive Summary of Navy's Situation

(Continued from First Page.)

numbers—could be added to replace these 321 ships, making the replacement value somewhere around \$1,200,000,000.

The life of a battleship is estimated at 20 years; the life of an aircraft carrier at 20 years; the life of a cruiser at 15 years, of a destroyer and of a submarine at 13 years.

Allowing for a somewhat longer life for the auxiliary ships in the complement, it would be fair to take 20 years for the average life of the complement. On this basis, dividing 1,200,000,000 by 20, an expenditure of \$60,000,000 would have to be made every year for 20 years merely to replace the present ships in commission. Should a lesser expenditure be made in any one year the difference would have to be made up the following year or in subsequent years.

Since the war we have had to do very little replacing of ships. Naturally in cutting down our armament after the war from a war-time to a peace-time strength we have kept in commission only the best of our ships and their useful life has not yet expired.

Replacement Program Due.

We have not replaced because there has been no occasion to do so, and that occasion in the case of the great majority of our ships has not yet come, but it must eventually come and within the next few years the first part of the replacement program must be begun. When it does begin we shall have to spend per annum for replacement, not only the \$60,000,000 above stated, which would be the annual charge on an ordinary 20-year replacement program, but the added increment for the years in which we did not replace. For instance, if there has been no replacement for 10 years the annual replacement would be \$120,000,000 per annum for the remaining years. If there has been no replacement for five years the annual replacement would be \$90,000,000.

What I wish to demonstrate is that within a very few years we must necessarily come to a time when great expenditures in addition to those which we are now making confront the Navy. It is vital to us that before we come to that time as far as possible we get the Navy up to the full strength which our naval policy demands, so that such a new program shall not have to be met at the same time as the natural replacement program.

Our country is prosperous; we have been and are raising large sums by taxation. It seems to me that the real interests of economy would be better served by using some of this revenue to build up the Navy rather than to wait a few years and put a load on the country, which may come at a time when we can ill afford to stand it.

Battleships Near Completion.

When in November, 1921, the Conference of Limitation of Armament met at Washington we had in process of construction 9 battleships, 3 of them of a tonnage of 32,600 tons and 6 of a tonnage of 43,200 tons, and 6 battle cruisers of a tonnage of 43,500 tons. The battleships were in a stage of completion, averaging 43 per cent, and the battle cruisers averaging 16 per cent.

Of the battleships under construction, under the provisions of the treaty on limitation of armament, two of 32,600 tons each were completed, and one of 32,600 tons and six of 43,200 tons were scrapped. Of the battle cruisers under construction, four were scrapped and two are being converted into aircraft carriers. The total tonnage of new ships scrapped was 465,800 tons. On these ships \$150,000,000 had already been spent.

Had all of these ships been completed and added to our naval forces and had a sufficient number of cruisers, submarines, cruisers, and other auxiliary ships been laid down properly to round out the Navy, we would have had a Navy powerful enough to withstand all of the navies of the world now in existence combined. This would have guaranteed to us absolute protection from any attack from the seas. It would, however, have involved an enormous expenditure of money.

Gave Up Naval Supremacy.

This naval supremacy we gave up at the conference, and in exchange for it we secured a basis of limitation on capital ships and carriers, a class of ships then in its infancy, whereby in ships of these two classes we are put on a basis of 5-5 with Great Britain, 5-3 with Japan, and 5-1.67 with France and Italy on capital ships, and 5-2.22 on carriers. This agreement we were able to bring about on account of our great superiority in battleships and battle cruisers built and building, and on account of the impossibility of the other nations concerned competing with our program.

An attempt was made at the conference to have the same ratio apply to other combatant vessels, including light cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. A tentative agreement was reached with Great Britain and Japan for such a limitation, but owing to the unwillingness of France to accept the ratio on submarines, the tentative agreement fell through. All that we got out of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, therefore, as far as the actual limitation of armament is concerned, was the adoption of the ratio as applied to capital ships and carriers.

At the time of the holding of the conference Great Britain had no capital ships under construction and no such ships contemplated, with the exception of four superbattle cruisers, the plans for which had

Comparative Strength of Treaty Navies

THE following table shows the comparison, in number and tonnage, of capital ships, aircraft carriers, light cruisers, destroyers and submarines of the Nations that were signatories to the Washington Arms Treaty. These are the totals of ships built, building, or authorized and appropriated for, and are a resume of the comparative figures given by Senator Hale in his speech.

	Capital Ships	Aircraft Carriers	Light Cruisers	Destroyers	Submarines
	No. Tonnage	No. Tonnage	No. Tonnage	No. Tonnage	No. Tonnage
United States..	18 525,850	3 78,700	15 125,000	262 312,479	59 53,497
British Empire..	22 580,450	6 104,490	54 332,290	189 228,425	45 19,605
Japan	10 301,320	3 63,300	25 156,205	96 113,280	68 68,577
France	9 194,544	1 21,160	10 80,350	58 88,413	45 57,128
Italy	7 133,670	10 50,784	43 52,112	22 19,512

been drawn, but the vessels themselves had not been started.

Scrapping Was Scheduled.

As these vessels, however, were all of them superannuated vessels, and as they could be kept up only at great expense, in all probability such scrapping would have taken place had there been no Conference on Limitation of Armament.

The sacrifice made due to the conference was made largely by the United States, and the advantage gained by the United States was the establishment of a ratio whereby we were to have a Navy equal to that of any nation in the world, and whereby the status of our possible naval competitors was established.

It is true that it was found impossible to extend the ratio to vessels other than capital ships and carriers; but the fact that the attempt to extend the ratio was earnestly made by the United States indicates clearly that such was our purpose and policy, a policy which was, I believe, and is approved by the American people.

Much has been said about the holding of a future conference on limitation of armament. The naval appropriation bills for the last few years have included a clause asking the President to call such a conference. The difficulties of so doing are not, I think, fully appreciated by the country. We were able to bring about the last conference and to bring about the results achieved at the conference largely, as I have said, because of our great preponderance of capital-ship strength, built and building. Impoverished as were all of the nations parties to the agreement by the World War, not one of them could in any way have hoped to compete with the United States in a building program. The proposition of the United States voluntarily to abandon its superior position was more than welcome to the other nations. The generous proposition of the United States brought about the success of the conference.

Not Superior Now.

We are now in no such position of superiority. The basis of capital-ship strength is established. Any further cut that could be made in capital ships or carriers would have to be along the line of the present ratio. This would involve an equal cut along the ratio line, with no special advantage to any one of the five countries concerned. The application of the ratio to ships other than capital ships and carriers would involve not a sacrifice on our part of established strength, but a sacrifice on the part of other nations who, in certain of these classes, with their ships on hand and their building programs, are our superiors.

We must, therefore, approach the question of a new conference on limitation of armaments not as a great country willing to make a great sacrifice in the interests of world limitation of armament but as a country asking others to make the sacrifice. The shoe is now very much on the other foot.

No such conference can possibly prove a success or can possibly work out an agreement unless all of the nations parties to it enter the conference with a spirit of fairness and an honest desire to mitigate for themselves and the rest of the world the great burden of naval armament, and no such conference can be a success when any nation attempts to put over some plan that will be to its own advantage and to the disadvantage of the other nations concerned.

Not Time For Conference.

It is to be hoped that before many years the general desire of the world for limitation of armament will make possible some general agreement such as I have indicated. The President can be depended upon to know when the time is ripe for such a conference. Until, however, conditions in the world warrant the belief that a conference will be successful, it would, in my opinion, be worse than useless to summon the five nations parties to the last conference to the council table to bring about a further limitation of naval armament.

Neither should it be forgotten that the nation instigating and furthering the conference is expected to make certain sacrifices itself in order to bring about successful results.

We are in no condition ourselves to make sacrifices at the present time greater than those to be expected from the other parties interested.

Our position in the world is a peculiar one. During the last 150 years we have risen from the condition of a prosperous colony of Great Britain to that of the

richest and at least putatively the most powerful country in the world.

Envied by World.

We have come out of the recent World War in a relatively more commanding position than we went into it. We are without question the envy of the rest of the world.

Our policy of not embroiling ourselves in the quarrels of the rest of the world, while it may be for our own best interests and quite likely may be for the best interests of mankind, does not tend to make us popular.

We cannot count on consideration in the councils of the civilized powers due to affection for us as a people or to gratitude for any service that we may have rendered in the past. We must be prepared to look after ourselves and our interests.

One thing our course during the late war and during the period subsequent to the war has clearly proved to the world: We do not make war for the purpose of aggrandizement or for the acquiring of territory. This I believe to be generally appreciated by the world at large. We have proved that if war is necessary we can go to war and, given an adequate time for preparation, can put an amazing force in the field. Our interests, however, are altogether for peace in the world.

This great advantage, as shown above, we gave up at the conference in the interest of cutting down competitive naval armament in the world. It was the giving up of this advantage that brought about the success of the conference.

It is to be regretted that when we held this "whip hand" and were willing to give it up that we did not get more in exchange for doing so. It is greatly to be regretted that a limitation could not have been definitely arranged on other classes of ships where instead of being ourselves predominant we were weaker than some of the other nations party to the treaty.

Be that as it may, it was the general understanding of the people of this country that, pending a further conference wherein a limiting ratio could be definitely established on other classes of ships, our Navy throughout should be kept up on the 5-5-3 basis.

Basis Settled by Pact.

To my mind, the important thing that we got out of the whole treaty was the agreement, however incomplete it may have been, to this 5-5-3 ratio, and the notification to the rest of the world that that was the basis upon which we proposed to keep up our Navy. This, with our great wealth and resources, they know that we are well able to do.

It seems to me that pending the reaching of a further agreement on the limitation of armament the only thing that we can do, taking into consideration our American stand for the 5-5-3 ratio, properly to take care of our own naval needs is to keep up a reasonable and adequate strength in all three classes of ships, other than capital ships and carriers, that as far as possible will give us the ratio strength. Perhaps not to equal Great Britain in cruiser strength; perhaps not to provide a submarine strength five-thirds that of Japan, but at the very least to give us a strength in each class of ships that will round out and provide the vessels essential for the functioning of the Battle Fleet. To these may be added from time to time such ships in each class as we may find it necessary or advisable to build on account of the building programs of other countries. The rounding out of the Battle Fleet in this way would not bring us up in tonnage to our ratio strength either with Great Britain or Japan, but it would be a very long step in that direction.

In the meanwhile it should, and I have no doubt will, be the purpose and aim of any delegates that we may have participating in any conference on limitation of armament to reach a maximum basis in each class of ships beyond which no country can go.

Under no circumstances should the delegates of the United States agree to any lesser ratio for the United States in any class of ships than that provided at the Washington Conference, to-wit, the 5-5-3 ratio adopted at that conference. Whether or not we should then build up to the ratio in the several classes of ships would be for us to determine.

When the maximum basis shall have been reached it may be and I trust will be, possible by mutual understandings, if not by treaty, to reduce all along the line.

The various classes of combatant ships are taken up in the following order: I, Capital ships; II, Aircraft carrier; III,

Light cruisers; IV, Destroyers; and V, Submarines.

I. Capital Ships.

The treaty on limitation of armaments provided that the ratio should be 5 for the United States, 5 for Great Britain, 3 for Japan, 1.67 for France, 1.67 for Italy. Based on tonnage, this ratio is to be reached exactly when all present ships in commission shall have been replaced. Until replacement shall have been made, however, owing to the fact that the capital ships of certain countries are newer, larger, and more effective than those of other countries, the ships of each country to make up the quota were specifically assigned.

In capital ships we are assigned 18 ships, Great Britain 22 ships, Japan 10 ships, France 10 ships, Italy 10 ships. No replacement may be made in our capital ships until the year 1934. Great Britain is replacing four of her oldest capital ships with the Rodney and the Nelson, two 35,000-ton capital ships now building and nearly completed. These ships carry nine 16-inch guns, one more gun of this caliber than the United States or Japan carry on their newest ships. Japan will make no replacements until 1934. France and Italy may commence replacing their existing ships in 1930 and 1931, respectively, subject only to the limitation of 35,000 tons per vessel and to the aggregate limitation of tonnage allowed them under the treaty.

Our 18 capital ships were considered by the framers of the treaty to be equal to the 22 capital ships of Great Britain or the 20 capital ships after the Rodney and the Nelson have replaced their four oldest ships. Steps are being taken to arrange for the elevation of the guns on two of our battleships about to undergo major repairs and alterations, and it is expected that the same alterations will be made on other capital ships of our fleet.

II. Aircraft Carriers.

Under the terms of the treaty the United States and Great Britain are allowed 135,000 tons of aircraft carriers.

Japan is allowed 81,000 tons, and France and Italy are allowed 60,000 tons each.

We have at the present time one carrier, the Langley, of 12,700 tons, and two carriers, the Lexington and Saratoga, of 33,000 tons each, now building. The Langley is a converted collier of slow speed and may not in any way be considered a modern, up-to-date carrier. She was and is considered experimental.

Great Britain has four carriers already built. Three of these—the Argus, of 14,450 tons; the Hermes, of 10,950 tons; and the Eagle, of 22,790 tons—are ships of medium speed, and while of use as carriers, are not in any way to be classed with the Lexington and Saratoga. Three other carriers—the Furious, already completed, and the Glorious and the Courageous under construction—are of substantially 19,000 tons each.

III. Light Cruisers.

In light cruisers, the United States has 10 of 7,500 tons in commission. Congress has further authorized the construction of 8 light cruisers of 10,000 tons each and has appropriated toward laying down 5 of these cruisers. When the 5 appropriated for shall have been completed, we shall have 10 cruisers of 7,500 tons each and 5 cruisers of 10,000 tons each, an aggregate of 125,000 tons.

Of these modern light cruisers, Great Britain has completed four of 9,750 tons each and two of 7,550 tons each. She has under construction 11 cruisers of 10,000 tons each, including 1 for Australia, and has appropriated for 2 more, as well as 1 mine-laying cruiser of 8,000 tons. When these shall have been completed, the British aggregate tonnage of modern light cruisers, will be 192,100 tons. This, however, by no means represents the British light-cruiser strength, as she has 34 light cruisers, running from 3,500 tons to 4,765 tons, with a speed of 29 knots each. These small light cruisers, while in no way to be compared in battle efficiency with our own modern light cruisers, are extremely effective for scouting, screening, combat with destroyers and other small vessels, and for the protection of their own commerce and the destruction of enemy commerce. We have no modern vessels of this kind in process of construction or projected, and it is altogether probable that in the future this type of vessel will be left out in the construction plans of the various countries in favor of the larger cruisers allowed under the terms of the treaty. Her aggregate cruiser tonnage built, building, and appropriated for is 332,290.

Japan has at the present time only two completed modern light cruisers of 7,100 tons each. She is building two more of these 7,100-ton ships and four of 10,000 tons each. She has in addition 17 very fast smaller cruisers ranging up to 5,595 tons. Her aggregate cruiser tonnage built, building, and appropriated for is 156,205.

France has three cruisers ranging from 5,118 to 6,100 tons with a speed of 27 to 28 knots. These three vessels were taken over from Germany and Austria in the late war. She has three of 7,873 tons each and three of 10,000 tons each building and one additional ship of 10,000 tons appropriated for. Her aggregate tonnage built, building, and appropriated for is 80,350 tons.

Italy has eight small cruisers ranging from 3,218 to 4,842 tons and of 27 to 28 knots speed. Five of them are ex-Austrian and German ships. She has two cruisers building of 10,000 tons each. Her aggregate tonnage built, building, and appropriated for is 50,784 tons.

We are clearly far below our ratio strength both as respects Great Britain

(Continued on Page 525.)

WEST POINT,
Jan. 28, 1927.

MANY of the prominent post affairs for the next week will be given in compliment to Mrs. Thomas M. Robins, of Washington. Mrs. Robins is the guest of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Merch B. Stewart. Major and Mrs. Robins were previously stationed at West Point. Mrs. Stewart was hostess on Thursday of last week at a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Robins. Guests included Mmes. Percy M. Ashburn, Earl McFarland, William H. Dodds, Jr., Chauncey L. Fenton, Sherburne Whipple, Arthur W. Holderness, Thomas B. Catron 2d and Walter K. Dunn.

Mrs. J. K. Baker, of Highland Falls, left last week for Washington, where she will spend the remainder of the month of January visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, at the Army War College in Washington, D. C.

The West Point Reading Club met last week in the quarters of Mrs. Thomas B. Catron.

Members of the West Point Garrison will give two performances of the play "Captain Applejack" in the Mansfield Theater in New York on Feb. 27 as a benefit for the hospital for the crippled, New York.

Mrs. Edith V. Ravenhall, who was the visitor of her daughter, Mrs. Robert G. Guyer, of West Point, for several months, left last week for Florida, where she will remain until about the first of April. Master Richard Guyer, accompanied Mrs. Ravenhall to Florida and will remain with her until she returns to West Point.

Lt. and Mrs. Philip M. Whitney, of Newburgh, were hosts at a bridge supper for Lt. and Mmes. E. B. Fitzpatrick, W. D. Brown, H. J. Meyer, E. F. Hammond, W. I. Allen, J. C. Ranan and H. F. T. Hoffman and their guest, Miss Julia Byerly, of Detroit.

FORT HUMPHREYS, VA.

Jan. 27, 1927.

Lt. AND MRS. J. B. NEWMAN were hosts at a supper party on Sunday evening in honor of Lt. and Mrs. E. P. Lock. Their guests were Capt. and Mmes. T. D. Weaver, W. D. Luplow and A. E. Brown; Lt. and Mmes. F. O. Bowman and E. P. Lock.

Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Luplow entertained in honor of Lt. and Mrs. E. P. Lock on Tuesday evening of last week. They had six tables of bridge. Prizes for the evening were won by Mrs. J. S. Bragdon and Lt. E. P. Lock. A guest of honor prize was presented to Mrs. Lock.

Mrs. Wallace Watts was hostess at a delightful afternoon bridge of five tables, on Tuesday afternoon of last week. The prizes for the afternoon were awarded to Mrs. D. L. Hooper, Mrs. F. Z. Pirkey and Mrs. M. C. Grenata. Her other guests were Mmes. Anderson, Bagley, Marks, Levy, Casey, Hill, Shearer, Luplow, Grenata, Beers, Hooper, Lane, Pirkey, Hobbson, Desislats, Vogel, Wood, Oxrieder and Cox.

Lt. and Mrs. D. C. Hill entertained Lt. and Mrs. E. P. Lock at dinner on Tuesday evening of last week.

Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Hill entertained at a bridge of seven tables on Thursday evening. The prizes were awarded to Mrs. E. H. Levy, Mrs. J. S. Bragdon, Chaplain W. H. Watts and Lt. H. L. Porter. Guests of honor gifts were presented to Lt. and Mrs. E. P. Lock.

Capt. W. F. Heavey and Mrs. J. S. Bragdon were hosts and hostesses at the Post Bridge Club, held at Harris Hall on Friday evening. There were 17 tables. Prizes were won by Mrs. C. W. Ball, Mrs. W. F. Heavey, Lt. D. C. Hill and Lt. H. D. Vogel.

Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Brown entertained at a delicious dinner before the Post Bridge in honor of Lt. and Mrs. E. P. Lock. Their guests were Capt. and Mmes. E. H. Levy, C. W. Ball; Lt. and Mmes. E. P. Lock, J. C. Newman, H. J. Casey, F. O. Bowman, P. H. Tansey and R. L. Dean.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Jan. 28, 1927.

MRS. WALTON HINDS, wife of Captain Hinds, U. S. N., is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Edward H. H. Old, where she will remain until Jan. 31, when she will depart for the West Coast.

Mrs. F. A. Berry, of Chicago, Ill., who has been visiting Mrs. A. M. Penn, wife of Comdr. Penn, U. S. N., has departed for Miami, where she will pass the remainder of the winter. Mrs. Berry's son, Midshipman F. A. Berry, Jr., is a member of the first class at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. P. M. Curran, wife of Ens. Paul M. Curran, U. S. N., is passing several months with her father, Mr. W. A. Schultz, of Annapolis, while her husband is with the fleet on its Southern maneuvers.

Lt. Albert S. Freedman, U. S. N., has returned from sick leave in Seattle, Wash., where Mrs. Freedman and their son are staying during Lieutenant Freedman's tour of duty at the Naval Academy.

The members of the 1920 Bridge Club were entertained at Queen Anne's Cupboard on Tuesday afternoon of last week by Mrs. Marts, wife of Lt. John W. Marts, Jr., and Mrs. Londahl, wife of Lt. F. W. Londahl.

Mrs. Kelly, wife of Lt. Thomas J. Kelly, entertained the 1921 Bridge Club on Monday afternoon of last week at Queen Anne's Cupboard.

Capt. William Halsey, accompanied by his wife and child, will arrive at the end of the month to relieve Comdr. L. N. McNair, commanding officer of the Reina Mercedes.

POSTS AND STATIONS

NOTES FROM HAWAII.

Jan. 8, 1927.

Pearl Harbor.

Lt. AND MRS. EARLE C. PETERSON entertained at dinner Wednesday, having as their guests Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. J. Jondreau, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. J. Ray, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. A. Badger, Lt. and Mmes. William Sinton, C. D. Glover, H. J. McNulty, W. C. Allison, S. T. Vaughan, Oswald Colclough, Lt. F. R. McDonnell, and Lt. Morton T. Seligman.

Lt. and Mrs. Dean Blanchard entertained at dinner New Year's Day in honor of their house guests, Mrs. M. A. Cook and Miss Eleanor Cook, who are en route around the world.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Saunders entertained at dinner Wednesday for Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. R. Thompson and Comdr. and Mrs. Harold Boynton. Comdr. Boynton is en route to Japan.

On New Year's Eve a number of Navy families entertained at a progressive dinner party; following the serving of the several courses in the different homes, the party attended the dance at the Country Club. Those who enjoyed the affair were: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Travis Moring, Lt. and Mrs. Gilbert Larson, Lt. and Mrs. William A. Swanston, Lt. and Mrs. Marvin Stephens, Lt. and Mrs. George W. Boldizar and Lt. and Mrs. Robert Berry.

Lt. and Mrs. Harley F. Cope entertained at dinner Saturday evening, having as their guests Lt. and Mrs. Charles Erick, Lt. and Mrs. Charles Wilkes and Lt. and Mrs. E. LeRoy Sackett.

Lt. and Mrs. Edward McQuiston entertained at dinner Tuesday evening, having as their guests Lt. and Mrs. Charles Wilkes, Lt. and Mrs. P. E. Pendleton and Lt. and Mrs. Harley F. Cope.

Fort deRussy.

Lt. AND MRS. R. E. deRUSSY, of Fort deRussy, entertained at dinner at the Moana Hotel on Sunday, having as their guests Major and Mrs. Philip Gage and Mrs. Alma Sioussat, of New York, who is making the world tour with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Sessums Cleveland, of Houston, Tex. Lt. and Mrs. deRussy were the luncheon guests on Monday at the Moana Hotel of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Sioussat, who sailed for the Orient on the "Belgenland" the same afternoon.

Fort Armstrong.

COL. AND MRS. FRED W. PHISTERER were at home to the officers and ladies of the post and to their other friends on New Year's morning preceding the reception given at Fort Shafter by Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Edward M. Lewis, Assistant Mrs. Phisterer were Mrs. Thomas H. Ramsey and Mrs. Russell G. Duff, Miss Josephine Blanchard and Miss Isabel Phisterer.

Capt. and Mrs. August C. Jensen entertained at supper New Year's Eve at the Country Club, having as their guests Dr. and Mrs. E. Smith, Lt. and Mrs. Edward Danielson, U. S. N., Lt. and Mrs. Howard Shaffer, U. S. N., Lt. and Mrs. Alexander J. Doray, Lt. and Mrs. Harold H. Carr, Lt. and Mrs. Harold A. McGinnis and Lt. Richard E. Moore.

Lt. and Mrs. Russell G. Duff were evening bridge hosts Thursday, having as their guests Col. and Mrs. Fred W. Phisterer, Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks, Lt. and Mrs. Thomas H. Ramsey, Mrs. Kurtz, Miss Isabel Phisterer, Capt. B. R. Whithorne and Lt. Stewart T. Vincent.

Mrs. Albert J. Fox, wife of Lt. Fox, was a bridge hostess Thursday afternoon, having as her guests Mmes. Fred W. Phisterer, Charles W. Weeks, Tom Brown, Frank J. Riley, Murdock A. McFadden, Edward B. Blanchard, Ernest A. Guillemet, August C. Jensen, William S. Everts, Francis V. Fitzgerald, Charles Gibbons, Alexander J. Doray, Harry L. Zellers, John Morley, Anna Corse, George Voris, Frank Fromhurst, Charles Reid, Charles Cherry, and Charles Frank Fitzgerald. At the tea hour Mmes. Amor Tyree, Millard Tyree, Franklin D. Shaw, and William McK. Scott joined the party.

Luke Field.

MAJOR PERCY E. VAN NOSTRAND and his mother, Mrs. F. E. Van Nostrand, assisted by Lt. and Mrs. Robert J. Brown, Jr., and Mrs. John K. Cannon, received their friends at the Officers' Club on New Year's Day. Many called to pay their respects.

Lt. and Mrs. Lyman P. Whitten were bridge hosts Thursday, having about 31 guests.

Capt. Henry Pascale and Lt. George V. McPike were dinner hosts for 22 guests.

Luke Field ushered in the New Year with a dinner dance at the Officers' Club, Mrs. F. E. Van Nostrand presiding at the head of the dinner table. The Luke Field orchestra supplied music and dancing was enjoyed until a late hour. About 50 officers and their wives and guests attended.

Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd L. Harvey were dinner hosts Friday, having as their guests Lt. and Mrs. George W. Folk, Jr., and Lt. and Mrs. Harvey H. Hicks.

Capt. and Mrs. Byron J. Peters entertained with a Chinese dinner at the Officers' Club Wednesday for 14 guests.

FORT THOMAS, KY.

Jan. 26, 1927.

MRS. LAWRENCE J. FERGUSON and daughters, Jane and Hazel, arrived on Saturday, Jan. 22, from Fairmont, W. Va. They are living in Quarters 42.

Col. and Mrs. Dana T. Merrill were at home Jan. 18 at a dinner for Col. John F. Murbach, Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Beebe, Chaplain and Mrs. F. L. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. L. A. Lavanture, Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Cassidy and Lt. and Mrs. Klopp, Lt. W. E. Laidlaw and Lt. T. E. P. Barbour. Pink tulips were used effectively about the room. Games of ping pong and bridge were played after dinner.

Mrs. Tefft entertained informally with three tables of afternoon bridge on Jan. 19, in honor of her house guest, Mrs. J. T. Berry, of Lancaster, Ohio. Lieutenant Berry is now attending the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill.

Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Beebe had as dinner guests on Jan. 23, Col. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser, Col. and Mrs. W. H. Tefft, Mrs. J. T. Berry, Capt. and Mrs. I. B. Smock, Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Cassidy, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Isley, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Harvey and Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Perkins.

Because of the polo game, the meeting of the Post Bridge Club was postponed from Friday evening Jan. 21 until Tuesday evening Jan. 25. Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Oscar Kain acted as hostesses at the home of Mrs. Harvey. Capt. and Mrs. Ross Baldwin were at home informally on Tuesday evening for a chop suey supper and three tables of bridge. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser, Col. and W. H. Tefft, Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Cassidy, Lt. and Mrs. R. S. Henderson, Lt. J. K. Bush and Lt. G. W. Hickman.

The officers of the Tenth Infantry polo team entertained the visiting West Point Players at a stag dinner, held at the Officers' Club, preceding the game on Jan. 21.

Mrs. Julian Pollock was a host on Jan. 22 at a dinner held at the Polo Club in honor of the West Point Players. Members of the Cincinnati Riding Club and officers of the Tenth Infantry polo teams with their wives were among those present besides the honor guests.

Mrs. J. W. Gaddis was a charming hostess on Thursday afternoon for Mrs. Adna C. Hamilton, Mrs. J. Willis and Mrs. D. W. Kent.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Jan. 24, 1927.

REAR ADM. AND MRS. J. S. MCKEAN were the honored guests at a large dinner given by Gen. and Mrs. Marshall O. Terry at a local hotel on Jan. 22, honoring the Navy group now stationed in San Diego. Adm. McKean, who is commandant of the 11th Naval District, replaced Adm. Ashley H. Robertson. Covers were placed for 80 guests in the breakfast room, which was reserved for the Terry dinner exclusively, and previous to the dinner Gen. and Mrs. Terry received with Adm. and Mrs. McKean in the palm room of the hotel.

Mrs. Duncan, wife of Lt. Marion Duncan, U. S. N., of Coronado, Calif., will entertain this afternoon, Jan. 24, from 4 to 6 o'clock in a Coronado Hotel. A centerpiece of spring blossoms will ornament the large tea table, and fragrant boutonniers will be presented to each guest. Guests of Mrs. Duncan will be Mmes. J. A. Briggs, J. P. Clay, D. R. Cooper, E. A. McFall, G. E. Parks, J. P. Rockwell, J. W. Rogers, W. G. Schindler, R. M. Scruggs, P. E. Howell, J. H. Bell, M. J. Strong, C. McCauley, F. G. Kelly, G. W. Johnson, William Van Hamilton, C. H. Gillilan, E. N. Young, T. N. Alford, C. R. Baume, George L. Castera, P. C. Evans, F. G. Fuqua, T. E. Nold, T. J. Rafferty, F. A. Rhoads, J. G. Sampson, T. M. Stocks, O. C. Gifford, R. C. Palmer, W. B. Thompson, M. P. Kingsley, Sampson, P. J. Hickey, M. C. Heine, B. L. Bailey, H. H. Connelley and J. B. Ricketts, and Misses Lillian Hammett, Moynahan and Dickerman.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Nathaniel M. Pigman entertained informally at bridge recently in their home in Coronado, the guests numbering seven.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lt. Rhea S. Taylor, U. S. N., entertained at luncheon and bridge on Jan. 20 for seven guests.

FORT SCOTT, CALIF.

Jan. 24, 1927.

CAPT. M. D. MURPHY, 63rd C. A., sailed for Honolulu, H. T., on Jan. 13, for a tour of foreign service. Captain Murphy has been at this post for over two years. The best wishes of all go with Captain Murphy to his new station.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. L. Dengler and family have arrived from Fort Monroe, Va. They are living in Quarters No. 29. Colonel Dengler is the new C. O. of the 63rd Coast Artillery, this post.

The Sixth C. A. observed Regimental Day recently with an escort to the color and review in the morning, followed by an address by the Regimental Commander, Col. W. F. Hase. All active organizations were present. After the ceremony in the morning a very pleasing regiment dinner was served. All officers of the regiment had dinner with "E" Battery.

Lt. and Mrs. N. A. Burnell 2d, left on the last transport for the Panama Canal for a tour of foreign service.

FORT SLOCUM, N. Y.

Jan. 17, 1927.

A GROUP of officers and ladies went on the S. S. General Barnette to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., to a dance on Jan. 7.

Preceding the trip to Fort Schuyler Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Thompson entertained at dinner. The guests included Maj. and Mrs. J. M. White, Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Mumma, Mrs. Horace O. Cushman, Mrs. H. B. Dyche, of Washington, D. C.; Capt. Harold Tague, and Lt. Gouvenor Hoes.

Mrs. Emil Krause was hostess to the ladies' Tuesday Sewing Club.

Chaplain and Mrs. Samuel Knowles and Miss Knowles entertained at six tables of bridge Wednesday evening. The ladies prizes were won by Mrs. E. A. Smith, first, and Mrs. J. M. White, second. Capt. H. L. Mumma won the men's first prize, and Capt. William Holmes was awarded second. The consolation prize went to Capt. Walter Gregory.

Mrs. William Feelsing was a charming hostess at a Bridge tea honoring Mrs. H. B. Dyche, of Washington. The guests included Mrs. Wheeler, of Yonkers, N. Y.; Mrs. J. M. White, Mrs. Walter Gregory, Mrs. Emil Krause, Mrs. O. S. Rolfe, Mrs. H. L. Mumma, Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Mrs. S. B. Knowles, Miss Isabelle Knowles, Mrs. J. C. Hutcheson, Mrs. J. H. Doherty and Mrs. William M. Tow. Mrs. Dyche was awarded first prize, Mrs. Rolfe second, and Mrs. Hutcheson third.

Mrs. Onslow S. Rolfe entertained a group of ladies at a theater party at Lowe's Theater, New Rochelle, Friday afternoon.

Miss Isabelle Knowles was hostess to the Omega Upsilon Sorority of the Savage School of Physical Education. This being the annual initiation the girls to be admitted were initiated and in an impressive ceremony were received into the sorority. There were 25 girls who participated in the ceremony.

A farewell dance was given for Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Thompson and Lt. and Mrs. O. S. Rolfe Saturday evening at the Officers' Club. Captain Thompson is detailed to the Air School at Brooks Field, Texas. Lt. Rolfe goes to Hawaii.

Capt. and Mrs. Horace O. Cushman were dinner hosts preceding the dance Saturday. Their guests included Misses Edith and Helen Meyer, of Mt. Claire, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Seaborn, of New Rochelle; Mr. Phil Glassey, of New York; Capt. Harold Tague and Lt. Arthur Hadsell.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter Gregory delightfully entertained at a dinner preceding the dance Saturday evening. They had as their guests Lt. Col. and Mrs. William J. Davis, Lt. Col. and Mrs. John A. Clark, Maj. and Mrs. John Aydelotte, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Smith, Chaplain and Mrs. S. B. Knowles, Miss Isabelle Knowles, Lt. and Mrs. O. S. Rolfe, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Lt. and Mrs. William M. Tow, Mr. and Miss Winnifred, of Hackensack, N. J., and Capt. William Holmes. The house was very attractive with red lights, candles and table appointments.

Mrs. J. W. Thompson gave a bridge luncheon Monday honoring Mrs. Rolfe who is to leave soon.

Mrs. W. A. Smith entertained at a bridge tea in honor of Mrs. O. S. Rolfe on Tuesday afternoon.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Jan. 22, 1927.

COL. AND MRS. A. H. DAVIDSON entertained at dinner recently at their apartment in the Dorius. A color scheme of white and gold was used throughout the decorations.

Lt. and Mrs. Stanley Polowski entertained at a dinner on Jan. 13 at their quarters on the post. Bridge followed the dinner, which was served at small tables decorated with pink butterfly sweet peas and carnations, combined with maiden-hair ferns.

Lt. and Mrs. Paola H. Sperati, who have been spending some time in Salt Lake visiting Mrs. Sperati's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Lipman, have been entertained at numerous affairs during their visit. Among the interesting events in their honor was a delightful supper party given by Capt. and Mrs. O. A. Mulkey. The table decorations were of pink carnations and tall pink candles.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert H. Soule entertained at a Sunday night supper for Lt. and Mrs. Sperati. The supper table was gay with flowers.

Capt. and Mrs. O. A. Mulkey were the hosts at a delightful dinner on Tuesday evening of last week at their quarters. Columbia roses in silver vases decorated the table and silver candelabra holding princess candles of roses added to the color effect. The place cards were done in pink also. Mrs. Walter B. McClaskey, Col. and Mrs. Edward H. Andres, Maj. and Mrs. J. C. Baird, Capt. and Mrs. William Duckworth, and Capt. and Mrs. Frank Rogers.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert H. Soule entertained at a dinner during the holidays in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Soule, of Laramie, Wyo., who were their guests for the fortnight.

A very pleasant buffet supper was given New Year's eve at the quarters of Maj. and Mrs. Graham Gordon Parks, the affair being in compliment to Lt. and Mrs. Paola Sperati.

Maj. and Mrs. J. C. Thomas presided over a prettily arranged dinner with bridge following the first Friday evening of the New Year. Red roses and carnations formed the floral decorations and 28 guests were entertained.

Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Brewster and small daughter, Barbara Allen Brewster, have left for San Francisco, whence they sailed the middle of the month for Manila. They spent the holidays with Mrs. Brewster's mother, Mrs. S. H. Allen. Capt. Brewster's ship will be in the Orient for some time.

Senator Hale's Speech Held Summary of Navy's Situation

(Continued from Page 523.)

and Japan in light-cruiser tonnage. The very considerable building programs of these two countries in respect to these ships indicate that they have no intention of standing on their present strength in this class of ships.

If we are to come up to the treaty ratio in this most necessary class of ship, it behooves us to move ahead with a very considerable light-cruiser program.

Should anything come of the proposed conference on limitation of armament, under the auspices of the League of Nations, or under any other possible conference on the limitation of armament, it is inconceivable that any basis of limitation could be reached that would require us to scrap these ships if completed or partially completed.

I therefore look upon it as of cardinal importance that the amendment recommended by your Committee on Appropriations to the appropriation bill now before you calling for the appropriation of a small sum of money to start the construction of these cruisers be adopted by this Senate.

IV. Destroyers.

In destroyers, owing to the large number of vessels of this kind built by us during the war to assist in controlling the submarine menace, we have a preponderance of strength over the navies of the other signatories to the treaty. We have 276 destroyers of a tonnage running from 1,000 to 1,215 tons, all of which are in a fair state of repair.

V. Submarines.

Submarines are divided into five classes—fleet submarines of 2,000 tons and over, fleet submarines of 1,000 tons and over, monitor submarines of 800 to 1,000 tons, and submarines of 650 to 800 tons.

In fleet submarines of 2,000 tons and over the United States has three built and three building. One of these fleet submarines now building is a mine-laying submarine of 2,800 tons plus; she is in a class by herself, as none of the other four countries have any mine-laying submarines of large size built or building.

Great Britain has two fleet submarines of over 2,000 tons. France has three of 3,000 tons each building. Japan and Italy have none built, building, or projected.

No Violation of Treaty.

The newspapers of the country have had a good deal to say about the action of the other nations party to the treaty on the limitation of armament. They have criticized these other nations for not living up to the 5-5-3 ratio and have criticized them for going ahead with large building programs.

There is no moral obligation on the part of any other nation party to the treaty either to reduce its ships to conform to the ratio or to cease building any program that it sees fit to build.

The only moral obligation that I have claimed for the 5-5-3 ratio was the moral obligation of this country in general for the Navy as a whole to stand by its former position as expressed at the Washington Conference for the 5-5-3 ratio and the moral obligation of our own Government to the American people to keep up the American Navy to the ratio which our naval experts and our delegates decided in the conference was the ratio that our position in the world, our needs as a Nation, and our prestige as a world power demanded.

That is exclusively an American question, to be determined by the American Congress. No claim has been made as far as I know that any nation party to the treaty has not acted with scrupulous integrity in carrying out the provisions of the actual treaty as adopted.

CANDIDATES TO U. S. M. A.

THE following candidates have been designated for the entrance examination to the United States Military Academy, to be held beginning on March 1, 1927, with a view to admission to the Academy on July 1, 1927:

Alaska, Del. Sutherland: W. O. Gallo-way, 1st alt., Seward. Arkansas, Sen. Caraway: J. P. McConnell, 1st alt., Booneville; F. C. Knight, 2d alt., Ft. Smith. California, 11th District: M. C. Wells, 2d alt., Bishop. Idaho, Sen. Borah: H. C. Ficke, Moscow.

Georgia, 9th District: A. Sisk, 1st alt., Martin; W. E. Goble, 2d alt., Whitestone; H. B. Kimsey, Cornelia; B. Sheefer, 1st alt., Toccoa; W. M. Holsenbeck, 2d alt., Winder.

Hawaii, Del. Jarrett: E. L. O'Connor, care J. E. O'Connor, Hawaiian Trust Co., Honolulu, T. H.; M. A. Corra, 1st alt., St. Louis College, Honolulu, T. H.

Illinois, 8th District: T. M. Busse, 918 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago. Kansas, 1st District: W. G. Wells, Ft. Leavenworth; J. J. Davis, 1st alt., Leavenworth; H. L. McGuire, 1st alt., Leavenworth; J. M. Churchill, Jr., 2d alt., Ft. Leavenworth.

Minnesota, 8th District: J. O. Benson, Jr., 1st alt., 812 E. 7th St., Duluth. Mississippi, 3d District: R. E. I. Eaton, 1st alt., Longwood; T. C. Gearhart, 2d alt., Lexington; 6th District: J. A. Patterson, Columbia.

Missouri, 12th District: W. Beattie, Cooper Hotel, 206 N. Jefferson Ave., St. Louis; W. C. Hall, 1st alt., 2809 Hickory

Basketball.

SERVICE SPORTS

Polo

NEW FLEET CHAMPIONS.

THE boxing and wrestling finals for the Fleet Championship recently held at North Island resulted as follows:

Boxing.

Heavyweight, Spector, California; light-heavyweight, Weber, Mississippi; middleweight, Flinker, Oklahoma; welterweight, Willardson, Fleet Air; lightweight, Forse, Fleet Air; featherweight, Noto, Mississippi; bantamweight, Valderamo, Oklahoma and flyweight, Mansella, Holland.

Wrestling.

Heavyweight, Cagle, California; light-heavyweight, Honeycutt, Tennessee; middleweight, Clingman, Tennessee; welterweight, Russell, California; lightweight, Louez, Mississippi; featherweight, White, California and bantamweight, Cole, Tennessee.

The California led with four belts, one boxing and three wrestling; the Mississippi garnered three belts, two boxing and one wrestling; the Tennessee, stronghold of mat artists, took three wrestling belts; the Oklahoma and Fleet Air acquired two boxing crowns each and the Holland took one boxing title.

NAVY TANKMEN WIN.

THE Naval Academy made its debut in an intercollegiate Swimming Association dual meet by winning the swimming match from C. C. N. Y. at Annapolis, Jan. 22, 54 to 8. The Navy water polo team also won, 52 to 2.

The midshipmen, without setting any brilliant marks, won all events with comparative ease in the swim meet and took second place in every contest except the breast stroke, where Epstein of the visitors finished ten yards behind Allen, intercollegiate champion and record holder in the event.

ARMY QUINT VICTORIOUS.

ARMY had a hard time defeating Lehigh on its basketball court Jan. 22, finally winning, 24 to 22. The game was cleanly played and the second half was replete with thrills.

The line-up: Army, Zimmerman, L. F.; Beynon, R. F.; Stober, C.; Brentnall, L. G.; and Strickler, R. G.

QUANTICO GRID PLAYER DIES.

CPL. A. K. SPAULDING, substitute center on the Quantico Marine football eleven for 1926, died Jan. 21 as the result of injuries received in a motorcycle accident near Richmond, Va.

NAVY SWORDSMEN VICTORS.

THE fencers defeated the New York Fencing Club, 15 bouts to 9 at Annapolis, Jan. 22. A few weeks ago the same team beat Navy 16 to 5.

St. St. Louis; J. C. Bowman, 2d alt., Room 1401, 705 Olive St., St. Louis. New Hampshire, 2d District: W. M. Thrasher, East Swanzey.

New York, 40th District: H. C. Bauss, 254 N. Park Ave., Buffalo; T. Boltes, 1st alt., 351 Cambridge Ave., Buffalo. 41st District: O. C. Krueger, 229 Northland Ave., Buffalo; P. Rummel, 1st alt., 37 Holland Place, Buffalo; L. Potoczak, 2d alt., 13 Main St., Depew. 43d District: P. D. Nielson, 7 E. Newland Ave., Jamestown; E. H. Spencer, 1st alt., 38 E. Main St., Friendship; E. C. Peters, 2d alt., 117 W. 4th St., Dunkirk.

North Dakota, Sen. Nye: K. Otis, Wyndmere. Oklahoma, 1st District: H. W. Douthitt, 1st alt., 317 G St. N. W., Miami. Pennsylvania, 30th District: D. B. Foust, 1st alt., 1130 Main St., Bethlehem; C. H. Traeger, 2d alt., 10 W. Market St., Bethlehem. South Dakota, 1st District: H. J. Fleeger, Parker; R. Edgington, 1st alt., Spencer; W. H. Shaw, 2d alt., Parkston. Tennessee, 2d District: W. P. Scott, 1st alt., 717 Cumberland Ave., Knoxville. Texas, 4th District: J. C. Morrison, 2d alt., Box 1206, Commerce. Washington, Sen. Dill: H. L. Marcy, 2d alt., N. Miller, Wenatchee.

U. S. A. L., Pres. Coolidge: J. H. Como, Jr., 49 E. 20th St., Portland, Ore.; K. S. Gregory, Jr., 836 E. 86th St., Rt. 12, Box 890, Seattle, Wash.; W. Park, 2844 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.; J. R. Hill, care Chap. Chas. W. B. Hill, U. S. A., Edgewood Arsenal, Md. National Guard, Maryland: W. A. Laster, Pvt., Btry. B, 110th F. A., 720 N. Arlington Ave., Baltimore, Md.

CADETS WIN FOUR MEETS.

ARMY athletes won four victories out of five at West Point, January 22. Their victories came in wrestling, fencing, swimming, polo. In the ring the Army boxers were handicapped by the absence of three fighters and were beaten.

The Cadets beat Toronto at wrestling, 23½ to ¼, won from Amherst in the swim meet, 37-25, downed the Essex Troop of Newark at polo, 12-8, defeated the University of Toronto in the fencing matches, 11-1, and then lost to the Toronto boxers, 5-2.

The summaries:

Wrestling.

115-pound Class—Gatsky, Toronto, and Hunter, Army, draw.

125-Pound Class—Daly, Army, won from Thomason, Toronto, time advantage; 7.50.

135-Pound Class—Morrow, Army, won from Grant, Toronto, time advantage; 8.25.

145-Pound Class—Kustedt, Army, won from De Prose, Toronto, time advantage; 6:27.

155-Pound Class—Meehan, Army, won from Shute, Toronto, time advantage; 9.30.

175-Pound Class—Hammock, Army, beat Calman, Toronto, fall; 5.00.

Heavyweight Class—Schmidt, Army, beat Becking, Toronto, Fall; 5.40.

Army 23½, Toronto 1½.

Boxing.

115-Pound Class—Raney (Toronto) defeated Griffin (Army) three rounds; decision.

125-Pound Class—A. Hill (Toronto) defeated Atkins (Army), three rounds; decision.

135-Pound Class—McClellan (Toronto) defeated Reynolds (Army), three rounds; decision.

145-Pound Class—Stone (Army) defeated Jackson (Toronto), three rounds; decision.

160-Pound Class—Kirkland (Toronto) defeated O'Keefe (Army) knockout; two minutes of second round.

175-Pound Class—Fritzache (Army) defeated B. Hills (Toronto), three rounds; decision.

Heavyweight Class—Carriek (Toronto) defeated Muse (Army), three rounds; decision.

Toronto 5, Army 2.

Swimming.

50-Yard Swim—Won by Reichert (Amherst), Angleman (Amherst), second, O'Keefe (Army) third. Time—0.25 1-5.

440-Yard Swim—Won by Vannatta (Army), Garton (Army) second, Webbe (Amherst) third. Time—6.59 2-5.

150-Yard Back Stroke—Won by Finlay (Army), Garton (Army) second, Johnson (Amherst) third. Time—2.01 3-5.

200-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by Chase (Amherst) Gimmier (Army) second, Landon (Army) third. Time—2.58 2-5.

100-Yard Swim—Won by O'Keefe (Army), Vannatta (Army) second, Angleman (Amherst), third. Time—0.60.

Dive—Won by Allan (Army), 31.2 points; Harrington (Army) second, 85.5 points; Hurlburt (Amherst) third, 74.8 points.

640-Foot Relay—Won by Amherst (Reichert, Lathrop, Angleman, Peters); Army (Wooten, Wilde, Raymond, Finlay). Time—1.48. Army 37, Amherst 25.

29TH INFANTRY BOXING.

THE University of Pennsylvania ended the Navy's string of nine basket feated the 1st Battalion in five of seven bouts. The condition of the men reflected great credit on the boxing coaches, Lts. Bacon, MacDonald and Griffith. The bouts were cleanly fought and the men had been trained since the early part of December.

The officials: Referee—Sgt. Lindsey, 15th Tanks; Judges—Capt. C. C. Griffin, 29th Inf., and 1st Lt. G. W. Deaderick, 24th Inf.

The winners: 115 lbs.—Brault, 1st Bn. 125 lbs.—Ethridge, 1st Bn. 135 lbs.—Peters, 2nd Bn. 145 lbs.—Okari, 2nd Bn. 160 lbs.—Gorman, 2nd Bn. 175 lbs.—DePratt, 2nd Bn. Unlimited—Blankenship, 2nd Bn.

NAVY FIVE BOWS TO PENN.

THE University of Pennsylvania ended the Navy's string of nine basket ball victories Jan. 22 by defeating the Midshipmen 32 to 18 at Philadelphia, Pa. When Penn played Navy at Annapolis, January 5, Navy won.

Navy started the game with its so-called shock troops, which played for seven minutes, at the end of which time the score stood 3 to 3, then the regulars went in, but thereafter Navy dropped behind, and Penn led at the half, 18 to 7.

NAVY PLEBES SCORE.

OVERCOMING the visitors' lead of 16 to 8 at the end of the first half, the Navy plebe basket ball team won from the University of Maryland Freshmen January 22, 17 to 24.

(No. 48)



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CHAPLAINS HEAR SUMMERALL.
MAJOR GEN. CHARLES P. SUMMERALL, U. S. A., in making an address before the general committee of Army and Navy chaplains in Washington, D. C., on January 26, stated that there was no group of men to whom he felt under greater obligations than to the service chaplains.

GEN. WOOD OPERATED ON.
GEN. LEONARD WOOD, Governor General of the Philippines, was operated on for hernia on January 27, according to a dispatch from Manila, which also states that a local anesthetic was used.

This is the second operation for hernia General Wood has undergone within the past few months.

A copy of the official report of the Promotion Study Board will be mailed to all new subscribers for The Journal or those who extend their present subscriptions for a year.

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- (3) Do not carry any insurance, or
- (4) Do not own cars.

The above is written for the information and guidance of the first three classes primarily, although the fourth is also invited to take notice and duty the facts herein stated for reference when they cease to be pedestrians.

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Action of Forces in China Is Discussed

(Continued from First Page.)

withdrawn from the western mail guard who would otherwise have remained on this duty until February 15. Col. Charles S. Hill will command the regiment.

While the general policy in China is clearly defined, the handling of the situation is left in the hands of Admiral Williams and it is understood that he will use his own initiative and take such steps as he deems necessary in any sudden emergency.

Independent Action For U. S.

The question of unity of command already has been raised. It is the desire of the British particularly to consolidate all the foreign units into a single force under the direct command of an officer to be agreed upon by the participating powers. There is reason to believe that the commander-in-chief, if so desired by the President, would be an American. But the Administration's announced policy contemplates independent action. There is no purpose to have American troops defending foreign concessions or to engage in rescuing expeditions, which in their passage to and from interior points, would inflame the natives not only against European nations but against the United States as well.

Therefore, this Government will not agree to unity of command, but will confine itself strictly to the protection of American life and property. It is possible that in carrying out this defensive mission, a concentration will have to be made in a foreign concession, especially at Shanghai, which will compel unity of action. It is realized that this would be an embarrassing complication, but it is pointed out that during the Boxer revolt in 1900 when General Chaffee was in command of the American forces, he maintained his independence while at the same time cooperating with the allied force under the command of Field Marshal Graf von Waldersee.

Philippine Troops to Go First.

In all probability, the first troops to be dispatched to China in case of necessity will be from among those stationed in the Philippines. The latter will be replaced by troops from Hawaii, which will be available for Chinese Service should reinforcements be required. The vacancies in the Hawaiian forces will be filled by troops from the United States. But there are less than 57,000 combat troops in this country, and the Mexican situation requires attention, especially if it should develop to the point of intervention. Our military strength, consequently, is apt to be pushed to the extreme limit and is justification of the growing feeling in the Senate in support of the House's action in maintaining the Army at 118,750 men.

It is impossible to say at this moment how many troops would be sent to China. That would depend upon developments. But it is evident that if any do go they will go with the understanding that they are to stay a considerable time. Probably, they would be stationed at Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai. These points will constitute centers at which Americans will be gathered and protected.

Supreme Command Considered.

If troops should be ordered to move, the question of who will be placed in supreme command will be given careful consideration by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. It is fortunate for the Administration that in the latter office is Major General Summerall, who by reason of his experience in China during the Boxer revolt, is aware of conditions and knows how to deal with them. It has been suggested that Major General Fred W. Sladen, in command of the Military Forces in the Philippines, might be detailed, but the chances are that an officer of senior rank in the U. S. Army will be sent from the United States. In this connection, by reason of his soldierly ability, his conservative qualities, and his quiet way of dealing with situations, Major Gen. J. L. Hines, formerly Chief of Staff, and now in command of the 9th Corps Area at San

U. S. Combat Troops Abroad.

BELOW is given the approximate strength of Regular Army combat troops stationed in our possessions. All these will not be available for an expeditionary force as many will be required for garrison duty.

	Philippine Islands	China	Hawaii	Panama
Infantry	1,500	1,000	4,383	3,459
Field Artillery	20	20	2,540	417
Coast Artillery	1,100	20	2,784	1,849
Engineers	20	20	662	642
Air Corps	600	20	930	663
Signal Corps	25	15	284	198
Philippine Scouts	5,900			
Total combat-troops	9,145	1,015	11,583	7,228

*Enlisted strength only.

**All Combat arms in the Philippine Scouts are included in the total of 5,900. The Field Artillery strength in the Philippine Scouts is 900; the Engineering strength about 300.

Francisco, may be named. Rank is highly important in view of the association certain to be required, and if the American commander-in-chief should be superior in rank to the British or Japanese or French commander-in-chief, or at least on a par with them, he will be in a much more satisfactory position in dealing with cooperation proposals.

The instructions to the American Naval, Marine and Army officers will be clear and succinct. In this connection, the statement on China made by Secretary of State Kellogg, is explicit:

"The Government of the United States expects that the people of China and their leaders will recognize the right of American citizens in China to protection for life and property during the period of conflict for which they are not responsible.

"In the event that the Chinese authorities are unable to afford such protection, it is, of course, the fundamental duty of the United States to protect the lives and property of its citizens. It is with the possible necessity for this in view that American naval forces are now in Chinese waters. This Government wishes to deal with China in a most liberal spirit. It holds no concessions in China and has never manifested any imperialistic attitude toward that country. It desires, however, that its citizens be given equal opportunity with the citizens of the other powers to reside in China and to pursue their legitimate occupations, without special privileges, monopolies, or spheres of special interest or influence."

MRS. R. C. DAVIS RECOVERING.

THE many friends of Maj. Gen. Robert C. Davis, U. S. A., The Adjutant General, and Mrs. Davis, will be glad to know that Mrs. Davis is recovering from injuries received on Jan. 22 in a collision between her husband's automobile, driven by E. G. Schryver, of Washington, D. C., and an automobile operated by James R. Lillard, also of Washington, D. C.

The accident occurred at 15th St. and Rhode Island Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., about 8 o'clock in the evening, when General and Mrs. Davis were on their way to the theater. Mrs. Davis was first taken to her home at 2400 Sixteenth St., where she was treated for severe cuts on the right shoulder, hand and cheek. Later she was taken to Walter Reed Hospital, where she will be for several days.

OVERSEAS SERVICE LEAGUE

THE annual dinner of the Washington unit of the Women's Overseas Service League was held at the Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Jan. 26, 1927. Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, U. S. A., delivered a most interesting address.

JOYES ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

BRIG. GENERAL AND MRS. JOHN W. JOYES, U. S. A., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Georgiana Joyes, to Cadet Mason F. Stover, 1st Lieutenant, A Company, U. S. Military Academy.

FINANCIAL DIGEST

By A MARKET EXPERT.

ACCORDING to the Federal Reserve Board, the volume of output of industry decreased further in December to the lowest level in more than a year, and wholesale prices continued to decline. Easier conditions in the money market in January reflected the usual seasonal liquidation after the turn of the year.

In December, for the third consecutive month, there was a decrease in industrial production, and the board's new index, with adjustment for seasonal variations, was 105 on the basis of the average for 1923, 1924, and 1925 as 100. This compares with 113 in September, the high point of the year, and with 108 a year ago. The decline since the recent high point has been entirely in the manufacturing industries, as the output of minerals was at a record high level in November and showed only a slight decline in December. By far the greatest recession of recent months has been in the automobile industry, output of passenger cars and trucks in the United States decreasing from 425,000 in August to 165,000 in December.

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MARINE

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BUSINESS

Shipping Board Items.

REJECTION of all bids for the Leviathan and sister ships of the United States Lines and for the freight ships of the American Merchant Lines was voted by the Shipping Board, January 24.

Chairman O'Connor emphasized that the board has not considered advertising the ships for sale again, and that it was the intention of the Shipping Board that the lines be operated through the Emergency Fleet Corporation as a part of the American Merchant Marine.

Although the board took no action today on the addition of two capital ships so that the Leviathan and United States Lines could offer a weekly service, instead of a sailing every third week, it was understood that they favored two such ships. Testimony to this effect was given before the Senate committee.

Neither the Kenny bid nor the Winchester-Gibbs bid, proposed purchase of the United States Lines. It was proposed to charter this line and buy outright the merchants line.

Chairman T. V. O'Connor, Commissioners Benson and Teller were appointed a committee to consider plans for reconditioning the S. S. America, burned last year at Norfolk, Va. It is expected that the America will be ready sometime during the summer months. When reconditioned the ship will operate as a sister ship to the Leviathan.

SLEAZY CLOTH FOR MAPS.

A STUDY of methods of utilization of large quantities of cloth left on hand from war purchase which is not suitable for use in the manufacture of uniforms is being made in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Approximately 50,000 yards of this cloth has been turned over to the Military Intelligence Division and the Army War College for use in mounting maps. Ten bolts of it will be turned over to the Army Music School for binding and preserving sheet music.

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Chief of Infantry Replies to Charges of "Class Distinction"

(Continued from Page 506.)

tion to duty, by study, and by hard work. The result depends entirely upon the individual. I am glad to say that in my experience the handicap is, in the course of years, very frequently overcome so that most officers of the same age and length of service are as practically on the same footing as it is possible for a group of men to be.

It is also beyond question that there are officers of the Army, whether from West Point, from the ranks, or from civil life who can not be regarded as up to a reasonable standard, either as respects their desirability as comrades and friends or as respects their ability. The situation is the same as in civil life of which, may I here remark, the Army is no more and no less than a fair cross section. The result is the same as it would be in civil life. These officers, relatively few in number I believe, are not received anywhere with the same personal cordiality that marks the reception of other officers. They do not belong in the service and no one could be deceived concerning the fact. Nor do they belong in any other circle of similar capacities and qualifications. Such officers naturally resent their treatment, more bitterly perhaps than if their own consciences more thoroughly approved of them. The protests reverted to by the gentlemen of the House come from this class of isolated instances, I am satisfied.

I pass now, with your permission, to the matter of the attendance of officers at service schools and append immediately herein certain percentages of each class of officers of Infantry who have attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth and the Infantry School at Fort Benning. These figures have been compiled in my office with care and are believed to be correct. The situation presented by them is self explained and establishes my original contention that, in no sense, are officers from sources other than West Point discriminated against in their opportunities for the lower and higher forms of military training with consequent fitness for the higher command and staff duties. I am also positive that virtually these same percentages will be found to apply in other branches of the service, but I have only compiled the figures of my own branch, concerning which I speak with authority.

A. Percentages of Infantry officers from West Point, civil life, and the ranks who have been detailed at certain service schools during the past few years.

Command—General Staff School.

Students	Class		
	24-25	25-26	26-27
From U. S. M. A.	47	41	42
From civil life	35	42	44
From ranks	18	16	13

Total number	101	92	76
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SUMMARY.

	No.	Per Cent
From U. S. M. A.	118	43
From civil life	108	57
From ranks	43	13

Infantry School.

Students	Class		
	24-25	25-26	26-27
Graduates	15	16	10
U. S. M. A.	15	16	10
From civil life	69	74	82
From ranks	15	85	83

Total number	226	241	239
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SUMMARY.

	No.	Per Cent
Graduates U. S. M. A.	99	14
From civil life	535	86
From the ranks	72	14

Total

B. Table showing total number of officers of Infantry eligible for the course at the Command and General Staff School, 1927-28 course, with number and percentages from the graduates of the United States Military Academy and from other sources recommended for the detail.

	Eligible	Recom- mended	Per Cent
Total eligible	504	73	14
Graduates U. S. M. A.	147	22	15
From civil life and the Army	357	51	25

(Note: The relative percentage of eligible graduates recommended for 1927-28 course is less than the relative percentage of those who entered from sources other than West Point.)

I present my side of this matter at some length, partly because the welfare of the Service is very close to my heart, partly because I believe you are likewise keenly interested in its welfare and would be glad to have the facts for further reference in case of need and, perhaps, for utilization in case the objectionable allegations are again presented on the floor of the House.

If the opportunity presents itself, I would appreciate your giving these statements the same publicity as has been given the statements of those gentlemen to which objection has herein been taken.

Ordnance Department's Award On Ammunition Announced

THE Ordnance Department of the Army has made an award to the Delaware Steel and Ordnance Company, Inc., of New York City, for the exchange of deteriorated ammunition and its components for the services of reconditioning other ammunition, as well as for new smokeless powder. There were five bidders who agreed to recondition the entire quantity of 8 inch and 6 inch shells which they are to unload under the terms of the proposal. In addition all bidders offered a credit, which at the option of the War Department could be applied toward the reconditioning of empty 155 mm. shells at both Curtis Bay Depot and at the Raritan Arsenal. This credit could also be applied to the purchase of new smokeless powder for 3-inch antiaircraft guns. The five bidders were as follows: The Delaware Steel and Ordnance Co., Inc., of New York City, the Machinery and Metals Corporation of Philadelphia, the Kaufman Manufacturing and Salvage Company, Elizabeth, N. J.; the International Salvage Corporation, Baltimore,

Bids for Supplies.

BIDS for subsistence supplies will be opened at the Office Quartermaster, 7th Corps Area, Fort Omaha, Nebr., at 10 a. m., February 16.

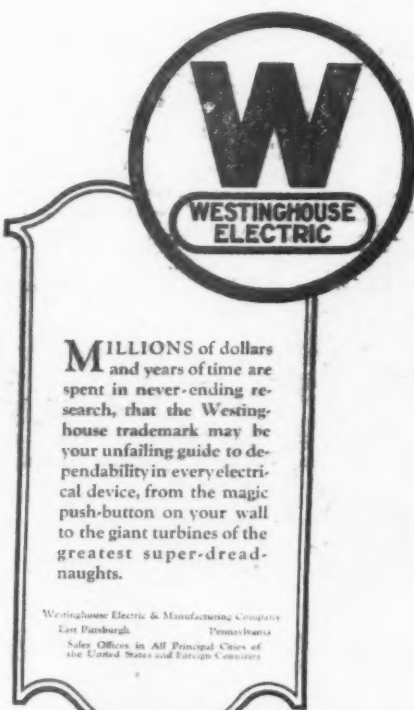
During the past week the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts opened bids for several important purchases. One was for the periodical stock replenishment of bolts and rivets to the amount of \$50,000. Another was for some 750,000 pounds of wheat flour for the East Coast supply activities. Two others were for cotton goods, taking advantage of the low cotton market; one was for some 300,000 pairs of cotton socks and some 760,000 cotton undershirts, the other for some 600,000 cotton handkerchiefs—all for issue to men of the service.

Md., and the Equitable Powder Manufacturing Company, East Alton, Ill.

This contract will represent the second step in the efforts of the Ordnance Department to conserve deteriorating ammunition and convert it to a form suitable for reserve stock.

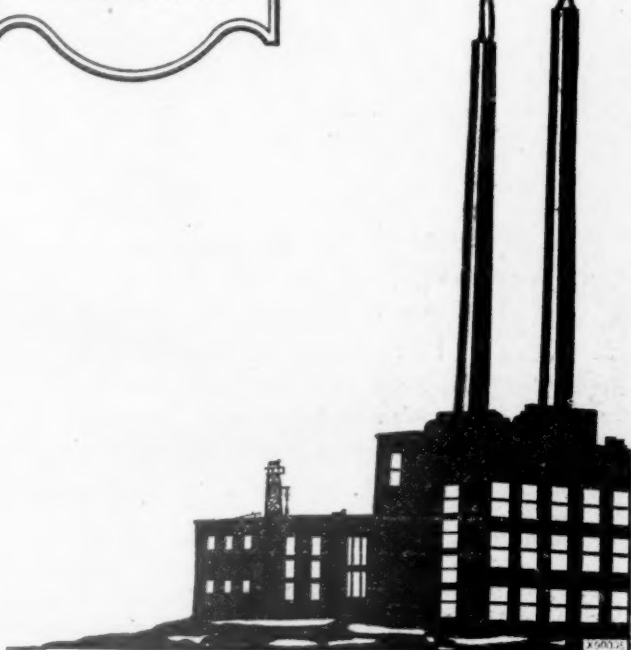
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